The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XVIII., No. 10. Whole No. 464. | NEW YORK, MARCH 11, 1899. | Price per Copy, 10c.

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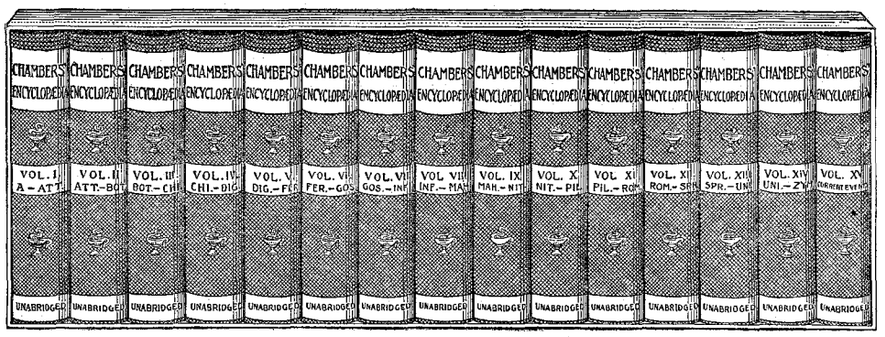

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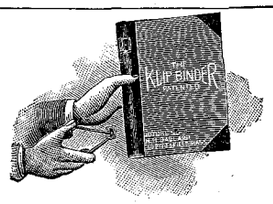

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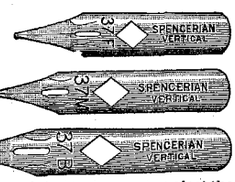

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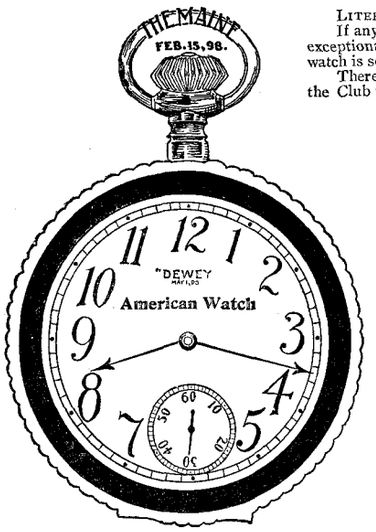

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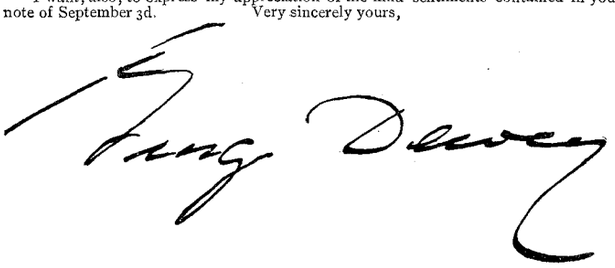
DEWEY WRITES

Dewey, as all know, is a man of few words, and he does not write or say anything unless he means it.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg you to accept my hearty thanks for the beautiful watch you so kindly sent me. It reached me yesterday and is the admiration of all who have seen it.

I want, also, to express my appreciation of the kind sentiments contained in your note of September 3d. Very sincerely yours,



SIGSBEE WRITES

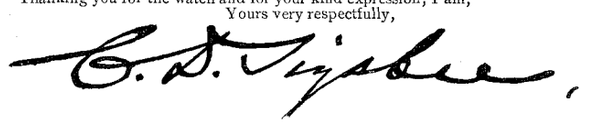
He requested the American people to wait judgment on the wreck of the "Maine" until report was made. He gives careful thought to all matters, so his commendation of the watch is of high value.

GENTLEMEN:—The watch is a beautiful and valuable souvenir of the "Maine." On its receipt, I transferred a plain steel-case watch that I had worn during the war to my son, Charles Dwight Sigsbee, Jr., and I am now wearing the watch made by you.

I have already shown it to many people, all of whom have admired it.

Thanking you for the watch and for your kind expression, I am,

Yours very respectfully,



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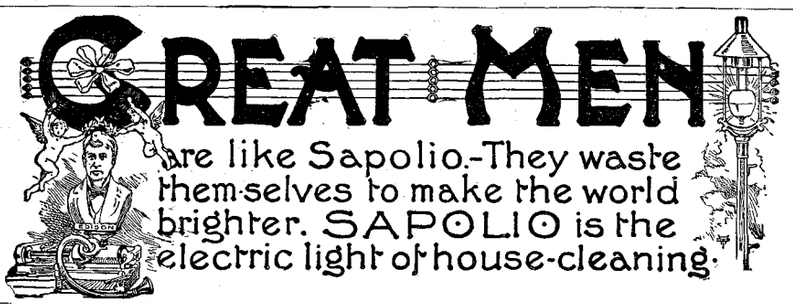

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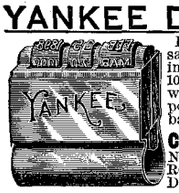

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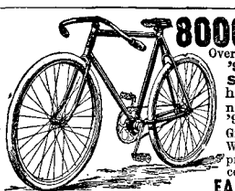

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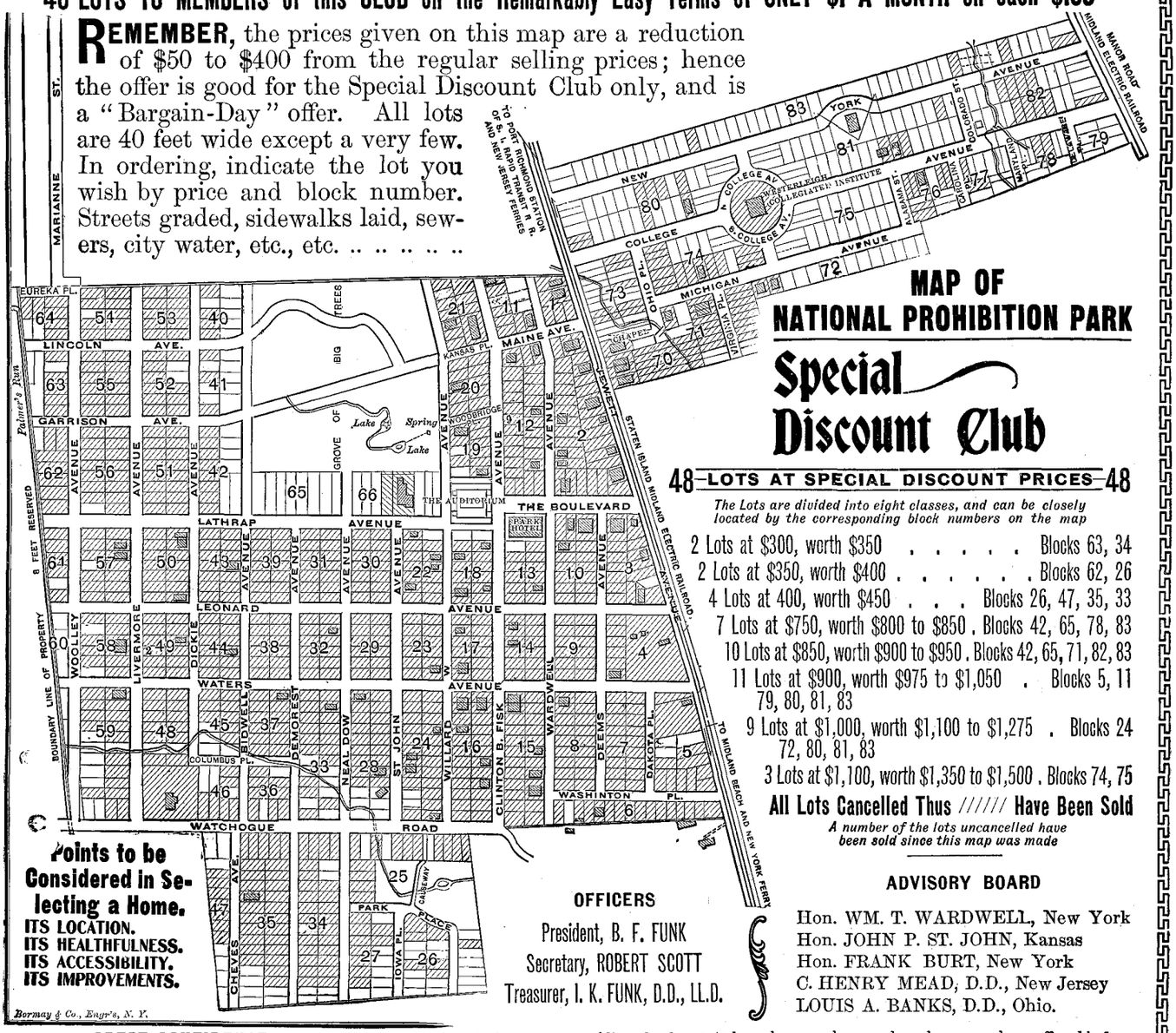

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MAP OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARK

Special Discount Club

48 LOTS AT SPECIAL DISCOUNT PRICES 48

The Lots are divided into eight classes, and can be closely located by the corresponding block numbers on the map

2 Lots at $300, worth $350 . . . . . Blocks 63, 34
2 Lots at $350, worth $400 . . . . . Blocks 62, 26
4 Lots at 400, worth $450 . . . . Blocks 26, 47, 35, 33
7 Lots at $750, worth $800 to $850 . Blocks 42, 65, 78, 83
10 Lots at $850, worth $900 to $950 . Blocks 42, 65, 71, 82, 83
11 Lots at $900, worth $975 to $1,050 . Blocks 5, 11 79, 80, 81, 83
9 Lots at $1,000, worth $1,100 to $1,275 . Blocks 24 72, 80, 81, 83
3 Lots at $1,100, worth $1,350 to $1,500 . Blocks 74, 75

All Lots Cancelled Thus ////// Have Been Sold

A number of the lots uncancelled have been sold since this map was made

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ITS LOCATION.
ITS HEALTHFULNESS.
ITS ACCESSIBILITY.
ITS IMPROVEMENTS.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XVIII., NO. 10 NEW YORK, MARCH 11, 1899. WHOLE NUMBER, 464

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RECORD OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THERE were three sessions of the Fifty-fifth Congress, which expired by limitation on March 4. The extra session began March 15, 1897, and ended July 24. The first regular session lasted from December 6, 1897, to July 8, 1898. The second regular session began December 5, 1898. So that the Congress has been in session during fourteen out of the twenty-four months of its term.

The second session has been notable for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the Senate; the passage of a naval *personnel* bill and a compromise bill for the temporary increase of the army; the creation of the rank of admiral for Rear-Admiral Dewey (Brigadier-General Otis is made major-general by brevet); the enactment of provisions for taking the twelfth census; and the fixing of appropriations, with which the fate of various "national projects" was bound up. Twenty million dollars was appropriated for payment to Spain under the terms of the Treaty of Peace. Among the measures which failed were the anti-scalping bill, the ship subsidy bill, provision for cable to Hawaii, territorial government for Hawaii, and a code of laws for Alaska.

Much of the newspaper comment is a repetition of the characterization current at the close of the seven-months' "long session," to the general effect that this was "one of the most momentous Congresses" in our national history, because of the war questions involved (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 23, 1898). From conservative Republican comments of this kind we quote first the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which says, in part:

"Few American Congresses have been called upon to deal with more momentous, exceptional, and intricate questions. The portentous issue of peace or war was submitted to it. It decided for war, and it was then required to provide ways and means to conduct it to a successful conclusion. The ensuing Treaty of Peace was submitted to and ratified by the Senate, and to both Houses was committed the delicate and responsible legislative duties incident to the transition from war to peace. Many of the great questions which the war bequeathed to us will be relegated to the next and subsequent Congresses. The wisdom of the war legislation of the Fifty-fifth Congress must be tested by time and by our experience in unaccustomed colonial rule. The expiring Congress will ever be associated with the initial steps of our new policy of territorial expansion in regions hitherto regarded as beyond our proper sphere of influence and government. In this respect this Congress holds a unique and singularly important position among our memorable Congresses.

"The Fifty-fifth Congress marks a new American era, the beginning of a fresh volume in our annals. It faced an emergency than which none more foreboding has confronted any Congress since the Civil War. The magnitude of the responsibility cast upon it will temper the public criticism of many acts of congressional commission and omission which in more pacific and tranquil lines could not be condoned or forgiven. As to much of its record the public must suspend judgment until its significance is better understood."

Currency legislation goes over to the Fifty-sixth Congress, and it is pointed out in some reviews of the expiring Congress that this body "goes out of power having first enacted the Dingley tariff, having then turned to internal taxation for war resources, and having finally permitted a protectionist President to open trade with the dependencies upon equal terms to all nations."

The entire appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth Congress aggregate $1,566,890,016.28, of which $482,562,083.47 is chargeable to the war, leaving $1,084,327,932.81 to represent the ordinary expenses of the Government. Authority has been given for contracts subject to future appropriations amounting to $70,000,000.

Chairman Cannon of the House appropriations committee, in his statement for the Republicans, says:

"The appropriations made by the preceding Congress, the Fifty-fourth, amounted to $1,044,580,273.87. A comparison shows an increase in ordinary appropriations made by this Congress over those made by that Congress, the Fifty-fourth, of $39,747,000; but this apparent increase is more than accounted for by increases under eight items alone, namely, for pensions, $4,000,000; for the postal service, $16,000,000; for rivers and harbors, including work under contracts previously authorized, $3,600,000; for new ships for the navy, $6,000,000; for beginning the work of the twelfth census, $1,000,000; for the Paris Exposition, $1,200,000; for new public buildings, including the building for the Department of Justice and for site and partial construction of the new government printing-office, about $5,000,000, and for payment of judgments rendered against the Government on account of French spoliations and under the Bowman act, $3,100,000.

"These very natural and necessary increases in public expenditures, on account of the pension list, the growth of the postal service in response to the demands of commerce, the improvement of the great waterways of the country, and for increase of the navy, the construction of needed buildings to accommodate the government service in the cities of the country, the taking of the census, the participation of the nation in the great exposition to be held at Paris next year, and the payment of the French spoliation judgments and Bowman act cases so long considered by and pressed upon Congress, aggregate $39,900,000, more than dissipating the entire apparent increase in the ordinary appropriations by this Congress over those made by the Fifty-fourth Congress.

"In addition to the direct appropriations made at this session, contracts were authorized, subject to future appropriations to be made by Congress, amounting to about $70,000,000. Of this amount, $44,000,000 is for additional ships for the navy, $22,500,000 is for work on rivers and harbors, and something over $3,000,000 is for public buildings. The contract system is of necessity applied to the construction of new war-ships which require periods of years for their construction. In the case of river and harbor improvements and the construction of public buildings, experience has shown that the authorization of contracts tends materially to expedite and cheapen the same."

Mr. Dockery, ranking Democratic member of the appropria-

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tions committee, charges the Republicans with reckless improvidence, saying in part:

"Confronted with a war with Spain, requiring the imposition of additional taxation, it is obvious that rigid economy should have been applied in all other directions to the expenditure of public money. The people were willing to meet all the demands upon the national Treasury made necessary by the Spanish war, but it is fair to presume that they expected their representatives, in view of the cheerful disposition manifested to meet these added burdens, to limit the ordinary appropriations to the necessities of a wise and economical Administration. These expectations have not been realized.

"The result is an actual deficiency in current revenues, amounting on the first of this month to $99,109,554.50. This deficiency, as shown by a recent conservative estimate by Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee, will probably reach $159,000,000 on the 30th of June next.

"*It is impossible to estimate with absolute accuracy the Treasury deficiency for the coming fiscal year.* The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report made in December last estimated it at about $31,000,000, but it is now apparent that it will not be less than $100,000,000. It is almost certain, therefore, that the Government will be compelled during the calendar year 1900 to face an actual Treasury deficiency. The $462,000,000 of income arising from the sale of bonds under this Administration and that of President Cleveland's will then have been exhausted, and the Treasury will pass from the condition of a borrowed surplus to an actual deficit. Such a condition must be met, either by increased taxation or by the issue of Treasury certificates or by an additional bond issue.

"Notwithstanding this deplorable Treasury situation, which has been called over and over again to the attention of Congress and the country, appropriations have been made which in many cases have not been warranted by the interests of the public service, or which, if proper in themselves, should have been postponed until the national income should be ample to meet all its liabilities without the necessity of bond issues. . . . . .

"The appropriations of the Congress just ended to meet the ordinary governmental expenses exceed those of the preceding (Fifty-fourth) Congress by $39,747,658.94. Not only this, but the contract liabilities authorized by the Congress just expired for new ships and their armament, public buildings, rivers and harbors, and miscellaneous items, amount to $70,602,524. If, therefore, to the ordinary appropriations is added the liabilities, on account of these authorized contracts, we ascertain that the appropriations and contract liabilities mount to the tremendous total of $1,154,930,456.81.

"These increased appropriations have gone for French spoliation claims, public buildings, rivers, harbors, Bowman act claims, and hundreds of other projects, some meritorious, but many of them not entitled to recognition by the national Government. In nearly every branch of the civil service of the Government there has been an increase of appropriations.

"The time has come to reform the scale of national expenditures."

"An Army for Two Years."—"The adoption by the House of the Gormanized army reorganization bill removes all possibility of an extra session of Congress. The measure is purely a temporary device to tide the Administration over the difficulties which may be encountered in the next two years, and the task of reorganizing the army on a permanent and modern basis is committed to the discretion of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

"The section of the bill which covers the entire increase in the army authorizes the President to maintain the regular army at a strength of not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, to be distributed among the several branches of the service according to the needs of each, and to raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteer infantry from the country at large and to form the same into not more than thirty regiments, organized as infantry regiments of war strength in regular army.

"Power is also given the President to continue in service or appoint brigadier-generals of volunteers, who, including the brigadier-generals of the regular army, shall not exceed one for every 4,000 enlisted men, and major-generals of volunteers, who, including the major-generals of the regular army, shall not exceed one for every 12,000 enlisted men.

"It is also provided that the regular army shall consist of three major-generals, six brigadier-generals, ten regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of artillery, and twenty-five regiments of infantry. Volunteer staff officers are to be appointed as follows: Nine assistant adjutant-generals, nine assistant inspector-generals, five judge advocates, thirty quartermasters, forty assistant quartermasters, six commissaries of subsistence, twelve assistant commissaries, thirty-four surgeons, thirty additional paymasters, and thirty-one signal officers.

"The force authorized by this measure must be reduced to the old peace footing of 27,000 men by July 1, 1901.

"One need not be a prophet nor the son of a prophet to predict that the United States army will never again be reduced to the inadequate proportions contemplated in Senator Gorman's amendment. We are embarked on enterprises beyond the dreams of the repudiated marplot from Maryland."—*The Times-Herald* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

Defects in Army and Navy Legislation.—"Some of the bills that did become law are strikingly defective, particularly the naval appropriation and the army reorganization bills.

"Notwithstanding the trouble in the war with Spain growing out of inadequate provision in the past by Congress for the army and navy, Congress has adjourned after passing a bill that cripples the navy at a critical time, and another which come dangerously near crippling the army. The army bill is called a reorganization measure, but it does not touch any of the defects in the army system.

"The naval bill as passed provides in one place for the construction of three battle-ships, three armored cruisers, and six protected cruisers, and then it adds a provision that the battleships and armored cruisers shall not be contracted for until the Government has made a contract for armor for the ships, which armor must be of the best kind to be had, and for which not more shall be paid than $300 a ton.

"There is no good armor to be had anywhere in the world for that price. Consequently Congress has authorized the construction of six ships and then has added a provision to the effect that they must not be built. The only ships authorized that can be built are the six protected cruisers, a class of vessels of comparatively little value for fighting purposes, and without the battleships and armored cruisers of still less value, or, as one member of the House declared, of no value whatever.

"The number of trained seamen now in the service of the United States is cut down from 20,000 to 17,500. That is the way Congress has provided for the navy. It has weakened the squadrons we now have by compelling the discharge of 2,500 trained seamen.

"The army bill is of such a character that the judge advocate-general of the army has expressed the opinion that not more than 46,000 men including regulars and volunteers under a strict construction can be employed under the provisions of the act. But the Attorney-General thinks that it can be construed so as to employ 100,000 men, including volunteers.

"Some illustration of its blundering provisions is found in the fact that of the 800 experienced men now employed in the signal service, 750 will have to be discharged. Of the nineteen major-generals in service now, fourteen will have to be discharged. The volunteers who are authorized under the act will be United States volunteers, and governors of States will, according to the present interpretation, have nothing to do with them.

"That will give some idea of the crude work that has been done in Congress the last week, owing to the fact that a minority was able by the rules of the Senate to dictate to the majority, and to the further fact that the Speaker of the House, by the rules of that body, was able to dictate as to what the House should do."—*Washington Correspondence to the Philadelphia Press* (*Rep.*), *Postmaster-General Smith's Paper.*

Nicaragua Canal Investigation.—"The compromise reached in Congress on the Nicaragua-canal legislation once more postpones the great project, but its friends have no reason to feel discouraged as to its ultimate success. The short session was unusually crowded with measures of great urgency, like the ratification of the treaty with Spain and the reorganization both of the army and the navy, calling for long discussion. The current appropriations, too, were to be enormous, being estimated at from $650,000,000 to $700,000,000, making an aggregate of over $1,500,000,000 for the two sessions of the Fifty-fifth Congress, so that there was some reluctance to add $115,000,000 or $125,000,000 for the canal at this time. Again, it turned out that the Walker board could not get its full report ready for Congress, and, finally, the canal bill had to be put on as a rider to the river and harbor bill, and encountered opposition for that reason.

"But it has been demonstrated that the scheme of an isthmus canal could command a large majority in both branches of Congress, and the liberal appropriation of $1,000,000, the largest ever

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granted, is a long step toward it. With this fund the President is to investigate the entire question of routes and costs, to ascertain what work has been done on existing routes, and on what terms rights and franchises can be acquired. He can employ either army or civil engineers to aid him and can fix their compensation. The fund thus placed at his disposal is five times as large as that of the Walker board.

"The Fifty-sixth Congress, therefore, will find the way cleared for final action on this great project, and it will have both the time for its consideration and the means for carrying it through."—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York*.

A Spirit of Postponement.—"Like the people the Congress has been alarmed by the opening out of the appalling and apparently limitless Philippines problem and at the same time shocked by the exposures of the operations of Mr. McKinley's main instrument in carrying out the mandates of Duty and Destiny—the great Alger-Corbin-Hanna Second-Term Syndicate.

"The imperial army bill has been beaten. The imperial shipping subsidies bill has been overwhelmed. The imperial bill to give Alger $110,000,000 to squander in a postponement of the inevitable and necessary real isthmian canal has been defeated. In the general alarm even the wise measures for the expansion of the navy were menaced and in the end somewhat curtailed, and legislation for the government of Hawaii, proposed by a 'blandishment commission' of Senators and Representatives, was wholly neglected.

"In fact the Congress has put off every postponable measure that in any way involves a national issue—sound money, revenue, expenditures, army reorganization, imperialism.

"It is fundamental in the nature of Congresses to put off difficulties. But is not this huge access of the spirit of postponement far beyond the ordinary? Does it not indicate that the Congress became dubious as to the capacity of the Second-Term Syndicate as interpreters and executors of the mandates of Duty and Destiny? Is there not even ground for the suspicion that many Republican Congressmen have become a bit shaky as to the validity of the credentials of the twins themselves?"—*The World* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

Reflection of a State of Mind.—"Really Congress reflects the state of mind of the American people, who suddenly find themselves burdened with great responsibilities; who in the space of a twelvemonth have been, in spite of themselves, converted into a conquering and colonizing race, and who are still dazed and doubting. Congress has been called extravagant, and with some degree of justice. Had it contented itself with enormous appropriations for the army and navy it might have truly said that great expenditures are not the same thing as extravagance; but it deprived itself of this defense when it grabbed millions for public buildings in small places and for dredging out creeks that only 'drain the surrounding treasury.' It is to be regretted that Congress did not refrain from this grab, for otherwise it might have made itself a reputation for care for the public funds in the midst of tempting times. Its domestic legislation was, with the exception of the bankruptcy law, not of the first importance, and its promise of currency reform resulted in scores of bills that never became laws."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston*.

Commissioner Denby on Filipino Suffrage.—Charles Denby, ex-Minister to China and a member of the Philippine Commission, thinks that the proposed plan of government for the "territory of Hawaii"—containing an overwhelming majority of Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese, and only 4,000 Americans—may forecast to some extent the action of Congress touching the Philippines. Mr. Denby treats of the limited-suffrage plan of Hawaii (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 17) in considerable detail in *The Forum* (March), insisting that the case of Hawaii disproves the allegation that "simply because a republic has not existed in a country up to a given time, the people thereof are incapable of establishing one and of governing themselves." Of the Filipinos, he says: "They are intelligent and kindly and are imbued with republican principles. To say that we want to enslave these people is a slander. To say that we shall not improve their condition is to contradict history." Mr. Denby's article contains this paragraph: "We, who are a trifle progressive, are called 'imperialists,' because we are not going to allow the poor Filipinos to vote. Probably we are not going to allow them to vote until we are satisfied they can vote intelligently; but, just as certainly, when the time comes that the islanders are qualified to exercise the right of suffrage they will get it. In all human probability they will secure it sooner than some of the negro population in some of the Southern States. Gentlemen of the South, gentlemen of Dixie—some of us imperialists do not blame you at all for taking all possible legal measures to protect your cherished rights. Will you not forgive us, if we pursue the same policy with regard to a new and untried race?" This article, written before Mr. Denby was appointed a member of the Philippine Commission, would have been entirely withdrawn, he writes, but for the fear that the editor and publisher might thereby have been embarrassed.

GERMANY'S FRIENDLY DIPLOMACY.

THE German Government last week gave quietus to stories of friction with United States authorities, by announcing the withdrawal of German vessels from the Philippines for service on the Chinese coast, and requesting the protection of the United States army and navy commanders at Manila and other Philippine points for the lives and property of German subjects resident there. President McKinley consented to assume the responsibility upon the official representations to the State Department, and on the same day, February 28, Baron von Bülow, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared in the Reichstag that current stories of conflict with the Americans in the Philippines were canards, adding, "We hope that our countrymen will find full security under American rule." A few days later announcement was made that Prince Henry had been placed in command of the entire German fleet in Asiatic waters, ranking Admiral von Diederichs.

Baron von Bülow's statement regarding foreign relations touched upon Samoan affairs, concerning which he asserted that readjustment is required and that Germany is prepared to consent to a clean separation, if the two other powers of the tri-dominion consent. To the Associated Press correspondent Baron von Bülow said:

"I know of no friction between the German and American governments, and so far as Samoa and the Philippines are concerned, my speech to-day shows the true situation in both places. Of course, between two great nations, such as you and we are, both striving for the world's trade, there are naturally many differences with regard to tariffs and cognate matters; but I am even hopeful that these will be adjusted and that the political friendship which exists and has throughout existed between the two nations will extend also to commercial circles."

More Could Not be Asked.—"Not often in the history of diplomacy has a strong European power taken such pains to define its attitude toward another nation as has Germany in the case of the United States. There has evidently been an intrigue in Europe to promote hostility between Americans and Germans in the Philippines. A score of times within the last year reports well calculated to disturb and irritate the people of both countries have been out in circulation. Every time these disturbing reports have been met by the official denial of the Government at Berlin. In fact, the Ministers of the German Emperor have gone further in public recognition of the rank and dignity of the United States than members of any other European cabinet.

"All these untruthful and disturbing reports might with propriety have been ignored. Had the Berlin Government not cared to maintain the friendship of the United States they would have been ignored. The fact that whenever there has been chance for misunderstanding the authorized spokesmen of the Berlin Government have come forward to make satisfactory explanations is a compliment to the United States and a manifestation of friendship on the part of a foreign power that can not be misunderstood. The last step of the German Government is to withdraw its warships from the Philippines and put the interests of German citizens in the hands of the representatives of the United States. No one

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could ask any government to do more than that."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

A Ten-Strike.—"Our good cousin, John Bull, will have to get a move on himself. While all Europe has been 'fussing' over the friendship shown by England to the United States and has been wondering what is to come of it, Emperor William of Germany and his advisers have been quietly preparing a sensation, and at the unexpected time sprung it. It was a master-stroke—a ten-strike. . . . Germany, by this action, says to all Europe: 'The United States are in the Philippines to stay, to bring about peace, to maintain order, and to promote the interests of all residents in those islands, and the German Government, recognizing this, accepts cheerfully the situation.' England stood by us when we needed a friend in Europe, and England's friendship should never be forgotten. But Germany has given the cue to the continental powers, and by withdrawing her ships from Philippine waters informs the Filipinos and the balance of the world that the control of the United States is not to be gainsaid."—*The American* (*Dem.*), *Nashville.*

No Reason for Trouble.—"We do not believe that all the rumors of German hostility have been of newspaper manufacture. For, tho it is true that the attitude of the German Government, as officially revealed, has been, in the main, entirely correct, there are yet some things which it is difficult to explain. Moreover, there have been some unofficial acts which did not indicate a friendly feeling. We know, for instance, that the Germans in the Philippines gave Admiral Dewey a great deal of trouble. It is, too, a fact that the German fleet in those waters was much larger than that of any other neutral power, and a great deal larger than was necessary to protect German interests.

"But our people will be glad to forget the past, even to admit that there may have been a great deal of exaggeration in the stories that have reached this country. Certainly they will accept the action of the German Government as an evidence of its desire to remove all cause of misunderstanding between the two powers. There is no reason why there should be any trouble."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Indianapolis.*

Strife Not Yet Impossible.—"But the mouths of those who seek to stir up strife between the United States and Germany will hardly be closed in this way. We have in fact no power to protect any one in the Philippines except in and about Manila and perhaps two other ports. Even in Manila we have not been able to protect people against incendiaries and assassins. So great has been the danger from these that the women and children of white people have sought refuge on ships.

"How easy will it be, then, for the fomenters of war to say that the German Government has asked to place its subjects under American protection in order that they may be in a position to claim that we are unable to afford protection and so justify the landing of forces wherever they please in the archipelago for the alleged purpose of protecting her subjects. There will be no difficulty in construing an act apparently recognizing our authority and expressing confidence in us into a cunning scheme to make a plausible pretext for quarreling with us."—*The Chronicle* (*Dem.*), *Chicago.*

"Rumors were current yesterday that Admiral Dewey had fired upon and sunk a German war-ship in Manila harbor. There is no reason to doubt that Dewey would have fought not only one German war-ship, but the entire German squadron, if it had been necessary, and he had been satisfied that it was his duty to do so. But the Germans have no more thought of forcing such an issue than the American naval commander has doubt that he would meet it promptly and effectively. . . . The German Emperor is neither a fool nor a sentimentalist, but he appreciates the logic of events. And any Wall Street lamb who was fooled by yesterday's rumors deserved the shearing that he got."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia.*

"The incident is important on account of the effect it must have on the insurgents. Doubtless they have been nursing the hope that Germany would interfere with the American occupation of the islands, and this hope has been a source of strength to them. But with the German war-ships withdrawn from the harbor Aguinaldo can no longer point to them as evidence of foreign opposition to American occupation. The restoration of peace can be accomplished more quickly now that this hope of the insurgents has vanished."—*The Star* (*Rep.*), *Kansas City.*

"It took something more than words to disarm criticism, and this is what the admirable and extraordinary measures of the German Government have now accomplished. With Germany's boats withdrawn, with her interests entrusted to Americans, the sensation-mongers will discover that their occupation is gone."—*The Times-Herald* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

"Inevitable logic points out the alliance of Germany, England, Japan, and the United States if we are to enter the Eastern seas and have a voice in the ultimate discussion of the Eastern question. If we remain in our own world, Germany has no cause of quarrel; if we take the Philippines, our interests are identical with those of the three other powers named, and antagonistic to those of Russia. Under all possible circumstances, Germany and America should be friends."—*The Times-Union* (*Dem.*), *Jacksonville, Fla.*

The American View of Samoan Affairs.—"No less significant is the news concerning Samoa. Baron von Bülow declares that the tripartite control of the islands has been accompanied with much friction. In that he agrees exactly with the American view of the case. He says affairs there need readjustment. That is the American view. And he adds that the settlement must be made by the three powers acting in concert. That, too, is American doctrine. In the mean time, Germany will hold to the act of 1889, maintaining her own rights and respecting the equal rights of the other powers. Nothing more reasonable than that could be desired. It is true that according to the reports now at hand German agents at Apia seem to have acted illegally and offensively. That does not prove the German Government to have entered upon an offensive policy. Its agents there ten years ago acted still more offensively, but it repudiated and apologized for their conduct. We assume that if on impartial investigation they are found to have acted improperly at this time the German Government will not sustain them but will disavow and make amends for their deeds. Of that the tone of Baron von Bülow's words gives ample promise, and promise, too, of a spirit of friendly reasonableness that will lead to a satisfactory adjustment of all points at issue between the two nations."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

CONFLICTING VIEWS OF AGUINALDO AND THE CHARACTER OF THE FILIPINOS.

VICE-CONSUL WILDMAN, of Hongkong, believes that Aguinaldo has unjustly suffered from being classed in public estimation on the same plane with the Cuban chiefs, while Dr. Shaw, of the American *Review of Reviews*, thinks that Aguinaldo does not rank with the best of young Cuban leaders. Professor Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, has spoken highly of Filipino capacity for development, while Professor Knapp, of the Department of Agriculture, gives the natives a bad character. From these varying contributions to the subject we quote as follows:

Vice-Consul Edwin Wildman.

Mr. Edwin Wildman, the Vice Consul-General of the United States at Hongkong, has furnished a character sketch of Aguinaldo to *Harper's Weekly* (February 25) in which he says:

"In the nineteenth century there has not been a more unique figure among the native races of the earth than this Tagalo patriot—or rebel; call him what you will. Philosophers call silent men wise; superficial people call them ignorant. Aguinaldo is wise among his people, ignorant among Europeans. A man must be judged by his environments, his compatriots, his race. Aguinaldo is not a Napoleon nor a Washington; neither is he a Tecumseh nor a Sitting Bull. He is Aguinaldo, and his name stands for no metaphor. He has the astuteness of his race, the fearless bravery of the savage warrior, the sphinxlike imperturbability of the Indian, the straightforwardness of childhood, and the innate sense of justice that characterizes all aboriginal races. It may be premature to sum up a man's character while his career is at the zenith. Some trick of circumstance or expediency may shift the kaleidoscope, for no man can stand under the microscope of the historian until the last page of evidence has been turned

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in; but Aguinaldo, as he is to-day, commands the consideration and respect of all who have taken the trouble to study his character and watch the trend of events of which he is the central figure.

"That he loves pomp and *opera-bouffe*, ludicrous tho it seems to the European, can not condemn him to the showy nobility of the kingdom that taught his people to reverence gold braid and plumed cockades, not to the gaudy monarchies of the Old World, nor to our own be-medaled, brass-buttoned, and gold-chevroned army and navy. Aguinaldo is but a feeble imitator of a civilization a thousand years his senior. The cost of all the insignia of his three hundred officers would not equal the expenditure for the full-dress regalia I have seen worn by the English colonial governor at Hongkong. His much-advertised gold collar pales into insignificance in comparison with the ones worn by the British dignitary. . . . . .

"Aguinaldo holds his councils of state, directs his army of 20,000 or more natives, and lives at Malolos—a quaint little town made up of nipa huts, a dozen whitewashed brick structures, including a great church and convent, thirty miles eastward of Manila in Luzon. He has appropriated to his use the convent of Malolos; and a half-dozen soldiers, and two natives with Mindanao spears, all doing guard under a Filipino flag at the convent's entrance, inform you of the fact. . . . Along the sides of the [reception] room are a number of skilfully carved miniature images illustrating various methods of torture and abuse to which the Filipinos were subjected by the Spanish friars in order to extract the secrets of the Masonry which was the preliminary organization that united the natives of the islands for the purpose of subverting the Spanish rule. . . . . .

"Despite his under-size and mock-heroic surroundings, he impressed me as a man capable of all he had undertaken, and the possessor of a will and determination equal to the task set before him, and I made up my mind then and there that he was genuine; that his dignity was natural; that his aim was lofty, and his character trustful and worthy of being trusted. True worth shines through the eyes, will shows itself in the mouth, ability in the curve of the nose. There is a look in the faces of men who lead, men who command, that no student of character can fail to note. There is a something in the make-up of this little Tagalo that inspires more than respect — something that commands without words. I do not think that I am overestimating Aguinaldo when I say that he possesses the attributes that go to make up greatness as it is understood among men. There is something out of the ordinary in a man, born in the wilds of an outlying island, uneducated, uncultured, untraveled, who possesses the power to inspire men to heroism and self-sacrifice; who can muster an army out of men who never fought but with the knife or the bow and arrow; who can hold in check the violent passions for revenge, plunder, and destruction in a race which has never known anything but cruelty and oppression from the white man, and which does not forget that the soil must be tilled and the crops harvested, and that there is a God in heaven who will listen to the petition of a Tagalo curé and will reject the mock prayers of a Franciscan Pharisee.

"Aguinaldo's generalship shows itself in his resolute chin and overshot jaw. If he were a bulldog a fancier would called him a thoroughbred. In Malolos the natives told me that Aguinaldo never slept. While the Filipino takes his siesta from 12 o'clock until 3:30, the priest from 12 until 5, Aguinaldo grapples with the problems of war and peace. Over a thousand miles of telegraph wires (captured from the Spanish) terminate at his desk. All parts of Luzon, and even beyond, are within his ready reach, and every regiment receives its orders daily. He is an enigma to his people, and to the foreigner who would probe his thoughts. Among the natives he is held as a demi-god who leads a charmed life—even far back among the hills the yet untamed Negrito tribes fear his name. He knows every inch of Filipino soil, and can hold the outlying districts loyal, for his purpose is never questioned, and the ethics of right and wrong are not discussed. His flag flies over every group of huts, every petty pueblo, and every junk and barge that plies the rivers and bays of Luzon, and it is not a stranger among the southern islands. His people, in the general acceptance of the word, are Indians; but they must not be confused with the North American product. They are advanced in the arts of civilization far beyond the native races of our own continent. They are industrious; they make the soil productive; they understand the method of developing to their best maturity the native fruits, the coconut, the betel-nut, the banana, the mango, and even raising potatoes and apples of an inferior quality. They build substantial houses; they make and mix paints; they carve in wood; they work in iron; they make skilful machinists, good mill-hands, barbers, servants, and day-laborers, and they worship God. They respect morality; they love their homes and their children. They make successful merchants, scholars, divines, and in music their talent is universal. As manufacturers and weavers their skill is wonderful. They utilize the palm, the bamboo, the abaca-plant, the coconut fiber, for food, clothing, and household utensils innumerable. All this I assert from observation and investigation, and not from hearsay. As soldiers they have shown themselves capable of splendid achievement, daring, and heroism for a hundred years and more. . . . . .

"Aguinaldo has been viewed with eyes that are filled with the distorted image of a Cuban chief. He has not been given the credit of being a distinct species and a unique individuality. Whatever the outcome of our policy in the Philippines will be, the islands will ever owe a debt of deep gratitude to Aguinaldo. He has made life and property safe, preserved order, and encouraged a continuation of agricultural and industrial pursuits. He has made brigandage and loot impossible, respected private property, forbidden excess, either in revenge or in the name of the state, and made a woman's honor safer in Luzon than it has been for three hundred years. Had not Aguinaldo gone to Luzon as our guest, he would have gone anyway sooner or later, but not bound by the solemn promises of friendship—promises not broken at this writing, and, if I judge the man rightly, promises that will not be broken lightly. Had he not gone at all, a hundred 'Aguinaldos' of inferior character would have sprung up all over the islands, and brigandage would have been rampant. Fire, pillage, and murder would have laid desolate the fertile valleys and villages, no one would have been responsible for a devastation that would have taken a decade to remedy, and a race of gentle people would have relapsed into the savages that resisted the occupation of the white man for a century. Even in the three weeks that elapsed between the 1st of May and the arrival of Aguinaldo this state of affairs was beginning, and property was looted and life sacrificed at a fearful rate, as any one who will listen to the stories of the Spanish or American officers can testify. Aguinaldo accepted the grave responsibility of being the sponsor of peace, order, and good name of his people. Why he has been assailed and maligned so often in public print it was beyond my ability to explain to him. There are some things in our body-politic that are beyond the ken of his comprehension, and mine—the wholesale manufacture of public sentiment is one of them. What I said to Aguinaldo that day at Malolos and what he said to me is immaterial. It served to assist me to a judgment of his character.

"I have taken Aguinaldo as he takes himself—seriously; and it is the highest compliment I can pay him, and the only way I know of to do justice to a man whose achievements stand pre-eminent in aboriginal warfare in the world's history."

Dr. Albert Shaw.

Dr. Albert Shaw, in reviewing the Philippine conflict (*Review of Reviews*, March) concludes that Aguinaldo and his friends have shown themselves unworthy of world-wide confidence:

"We have always treated with sufficient respect and sympathy the efforts and desires of the Filipinos to rid themselves of Spanish rule; nor have we at any time joined in the chorus of contemptuous disparagement of Aguinaldo that has become so general in the American press. Nor are we even yet prepared to exclude the Philippine insurgents from all claim to human sympathy. There is something to be said from their point of view; and the people of the United States can always afford to give a patient hearing to all sides of questions which vitally concern this country. Nevertheless, altho the impartial historian will doubtless find much excuse and perhaps some commendation for the Philippine insurgents as a whole, it must be said plainly that the principal blame for the conflict of February, 1899, will probably be visited upon Aguinaldo himself. . . . . .

"All the circumstances of the delay at Washington [in ratifying the Peace Treaty] were of a sort that ought to have made Aguinaldo the more friendly, rather than the less friendly, toward the

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United States. For, unquestionably, the senatorial discussion only served to bring out ever more clearly the fact that there was no eagerness on the part of the people of the United States to exploit the Philippine Islands for their own purposes, regardless of the wishes and well-being of the native inhabitants. Aguinaldo and his friends, if they had been unselfishly desirous of promoting the best interests of the Philippine people, might well have awaited the deliberate process of the Senate with entire composure; for it was certain that if the treaty should be ratified and the United States should accept the cession of the Philippines, the natives would in the future have to deal with a just and liberal government. If, on the other hand, the United States Senate should have decided at the end of its remarkable debate to modify the Philippine article of the treaty, there was no reason to believe that the rights and interests of the natives would not be carefully safeguarded before the United States should have relinquished Manila. Thus in either case the Filipinos had no possible ground for making war against the United States. Our presence in the islands had been a great boon to the inhabitants. It was reasonable that we should be allowed some time in which to develop and explain our plans and intentions.

"The action of Aguinaldo and his generals in precipitating an attack on the American army does not of necessity prove that the Filipinos may not in due time become as fit for self-government as the Japanese themselves. But it certainly does demonstrate clearly the fact that the present insurgent leaders are not the men who could establish a Philippine republic in which the world at large would have confidence. In short, it has been shown beyond all controversy that there do not now exist in the Philippine Islands the elements out of which a suitable autonomous government could possibly be created. Aguinaldo has some qualities of a very exceptional sort, as was shown in the interesting character sketch of him that we published last month; but he is not a Washington nor yet a San Martin or a Bolivar. He and his young associates do not rank favorably, in our judgment, with the best of the contemporaneous young Cuban leaders. . . . If he had been a wiser and more unselfish man he would have seen plainly that Admiral Dewey, who had brought him back to the Philippines last May, and but for whom the Filipino insurrection was hopelessly dead, was entitled to his complete and unlimited confidence and cooperation.

"The Filipinos have no such claims on the score of their revolutionary record as the Cubans. The Philippine population is almost, if not quite, six times as great as that of Cuba; but the Philippine insurrection of 1896 did not occur until Spain was well preoccupied in Cuba and was sending the great bulk of her troops to that island. Thus the Cuban patriots, led by Gomez and his associates, were fighting against an army of 200,000 Spanish soldiers. The Filipinos, on the contrary, with their vastly larger population to array against the Spanish, had to face a comparatively small European army. A good many of the native troops enrolled under Spanish officers went over to the camp of the insurgents. Nevertheless, the Spaniards, under Gen. Prima de Rivera, completely quelled the insurrection, and Aguinaldo and the other insurgent chiefs by agreement left the islands. We have no disposition to reflect upon the courage or pertinacity of these insurgents. Yet it is proper to remark that they renewed the rebellion only after the United States had virtually paralyzed the Spanish power in the islands. In Cuba, on the contrary, the insurgents had fought against enormous odds for more than three years when the United States went to war, and it was undoubtedly their purpose to go on single-handed if the United States had not come to their aid. Aguinaldo's insurgent army in the Philippines is one that has been recruited and armed, in the main, since the capture of Manila by the United States. A very considerable part, indeed, of Aguinaldo's forces had been gathered after the signing of the peace protocol. Aguinaldo had pretended that while the United States would be highly welcome in the Philippines, the islands would not willingly pass into the hands of any other power. He was therefore holding together an army in order to be able to resist any other disposition that Spain might attempt to make in case the United States should prefer to withdraw. His attack upon the army of the United States was clearly an act of treachery, and his intelligence is too great to admit the charitable supposition that this attack was due to a misunderstanding. His complete failure will have forfeited the confidence of the Philippine people. On the other hand, the humane treatment of the many hundreds of insurgent war prisoners captured by the American army will have served a very useful purpose in showing the natives that the Americans know how to be kind as well as firm."

Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester, author of "The Philippine Islands," and one of the United States Commissioners now *en route* to Manila, wrote in response to an inquiry a month before his appointment:

"I regret that in discussing so important a matter as the one to which you refer I should not have made my meaning unmistakable. I take it that the passage in question is that on page 482, which reads, 'With all their amiable qualities it is not to be denied that at present the civilized natives are utterly unfit for self-government.' I used the word 'self-government' in precisely the sense which you suppose, meaning a just and stable *national* government. In many parts of the archipelago the natives have, as a matter of fact, shown themselves capable of administering village affairs with no little efficiency. Under American control it would, in my judgment, be not only practicable, but wise, to leave petty affairs to them. As to your second query, please note that in the passage referred to I have used the word 'unfit.' It seems to me that unfitness and incapacity are two very different things. If I have anywhere stated that the natives are incapable of self-government, I have said what I did not mean to say.

"In preparing my book, I tried to keep clearly before myself the fact that the public would very justly feel more interest in what I knew than in what I thought. I have opinions of my own, however, and while I should be sorry to obtrude them upon any one, I have no hesitation in stating them, if they are asked for.

"At present ignorance is so widespread among the Philippine natives, and their lack of experience in the broader affairs of life is so universal, as to abundantly account for the condition which unquestionably exists. To make a statement as to future possibilities is merely to express an opinion, and so far as I can see the only basis for such an opinion is to be found in the character of the civilized native, and in the actual showing which he has made under the adverse environment which has thus far surrounded him.

"The Filipino has developed many admirable traits. He is peaceable and cheerful; his self-restraint is remarkable; his family is well ordered; in some instances, at any rate, he shows executive ability of no mean order when called upon to attend to the administration of local affairs in the more important towns.

"It is my own belief that no intratropical people offers brighter hope for the future than do the Philippine natives; and if trouble arises in our dealings with them, I believe there is far more likelihood that it will be the result of our own maladministration than that it will come from inherent and objectionable peculiarities of their character.

"There is a woful lack of people who are in all respects qualified to undertake the task of giving good government to our new wards. An intelligent and consistent policy will remedy this lack; but unless we are willing to pay our Philippine officials enough to command the services of able men, unless we apply civil-service rules to the filling of every position of importance, and keep men who have taken pains to fit themselves for their duties in office, we can look for very serious trouble, and it will be deserved."

Prof. A. S. Knapp.

Another view of the Filipinos is presented in a press despatch from Washington February 24, upon the return of Prof. A. S. Knapp, special commissioner of the Department of Agriculture to inspect the seed and plant resources of the Orient and make a report on the opportunities for introducing American agriculture there:

"Throughout his trip he [Professor Knapp] was in conference with leading officials of China and Japan, and had exceptional opportunities for observing actual conditions in both countries, and also in the Philippines, where he continued his investigations. He says that while in Manila plans were under way for looting the city, reports coming in daily that the Filipinos were about to attack it. He says the general sentiment both at Manila and Hongkong is that Aguinaldo is a much overestimated leader;

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that he is not of the highest order of even the Filipinos, and that he would sell out his cause for any satisfactory price. In the best circles of Manila, Professor Knapp says, it is held that Aguinaldo would be easy to deal with except for the fact that his party had a firm hold on him, and that he could not get away from its influence. Aguinaldo, he added, is not credited even with the ability of framing the manifestoes he issues, and Professor Knapp says it is openly known that they are written by a clever Filipino lawyer who until recently lived in Manila.

"'The great masses of the islanders,' Professor Knapp explained, 'are very ignorant, and the few who are intelligent have been thoroughly trained by the several hundred years of Spanish *régime*, and are adepts at falsehood. The Filipinos at Manila told me that had the United States gone ahead at once on taking the city there would have been little trouble, but that the people interpreted the absence of vigorous action to mean that the United States was afraid of them. The natives have been held under severe repression for so many years that they need a strong lesson, and then they will begin to understand the situation. Until then any conciliatory offer would be regarded by them as an act of cowardice on our part, according to the understanding there. The Spanish soldiers are friendly, and have warned our people that the natives can not be trusted overnight, and that they would assassinate the Americans at the first opportunity.'

"Professor Knapp contradicts the general impression that the archipelago has a population in the neighborhood of ten million people, but says the Dominican Fathers, than whom none could be better posted, say that four million would be a large estimate of population. The settled islands are not, he says, as densely populated as New York State, and two thirds of their area are government lands."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SAMOA isn't the only place on the map that stands in need of a better form of government.—*The Evening News, Detroit.*

IT might be in order now to investigate the expenditures made in investigating the war expenditures.—*The Evening News, Detroit.*

THE Filipinos, when they come into American citizenship, will bring along a very bad record for pernicious political activity.—*The Star, Washington.*

THE method of embalming practised by the ancient Egyptians is a lost art, but the Chicago packers think they have discovered something just as good.—*The Post, Denver.*

IN SAN FRANCISCO.—"Good gracious! where is that squad of policemen taking that six-year-old boy?"

"They are taking him to jail."

"But what has he done?"

"He violated the anti-cartoon act by making a funny caricature of his teacher."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

ONE WAY OUT OF IT.—"I don't see why they have sent so many soldiers to the Philippines when there is such an easy way to settle the whole matter," she suggested.

"How would you settle it?" he asked.

"Why, apply for an injunction to restrain Aguinaldo from interfering, of course," she answered, for she had once been engaged to a youth who attended law school for half a term, and she was naturally proud of the knowledge she had acquired.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

NEEDED A REMINDER.—"I was elected by the votes of eight different nationalities," declared an East Side alderman as he tucked his thumbs in the armholes of his vest and struck an attitude.

"That so? What were they?"

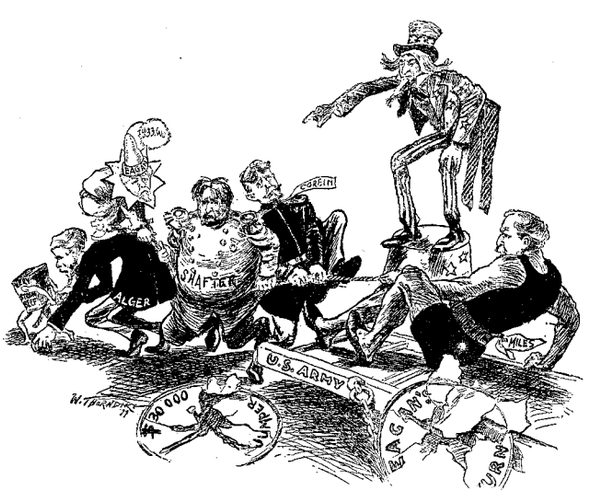
"Irish, German, Polish, English, Italian, French, and Greek."

"That's only seven."

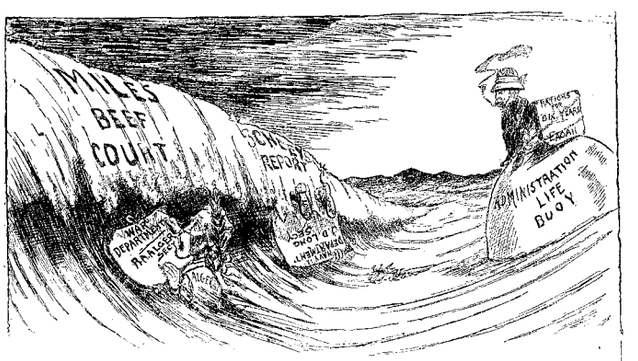
"What the deuce was the other, now? There were eight, sure."

"Americans," suggested a reporter.

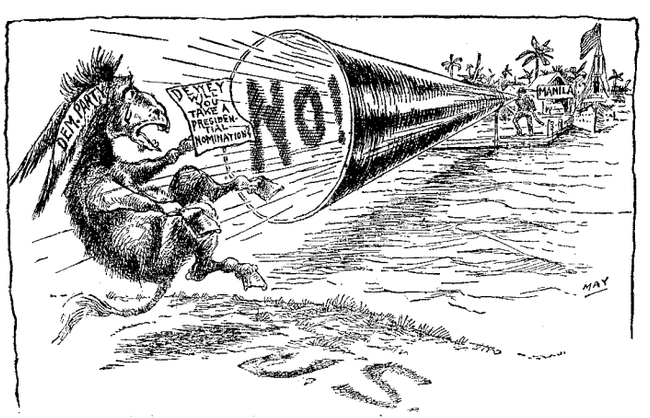
"That's it. Couldn't think of them to save me."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*



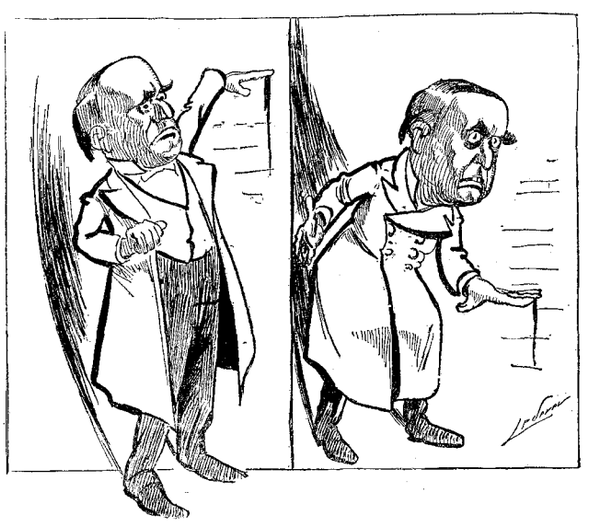
NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR.—*The Herald, Boston.*



ROUGH WEATHER IN ADMINISTRATION WATERS.—*The Republican, Denver.*



ANOTHER HOPE BLASTED.—*The Journal, Detroit.*



"I demand an army so big!"

"Anyway, please let me have one so big!"

DECIDEDLY A MARK DOWN.
—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE STAGE IN AMERICA.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER is about to visit the United States with the purpose of preparing for a London periodical a series of articles on theatrical conditions in America. Meanwhile, our stage is not escaping criticism from those nearer home. Mr. Norman Hapgood has just published a plea for the endowment of theaters in our chief cities, and he bases his argument on the assumption that under present conditions the motive of the managers is unworthy and the taste of the public degraded. He claims that "our managers are, on the whole, an evil influence, because they make no effort to encourage the finer possibilities of the people." He admits, however, that the degeneration of the drama is probably to be sought in the audience even more than the deterioration of the audience can be traced to the drama. Not only the managerial worship of Mammon, but the need of truer standards of taste on the part of the theater-going public, stands in the way of the dramatic reformer. Mr. Hapgood writes (*Atlantic Monthly*, March):

"Of the few great plays seen in the United States most are given in foreign tongues. In New York, last season, but six of the classics were presented in English, and many more in German and Italian. . . . The ragged Italians on the Bowery in New York give their mites to a theater in which Shakespeare is played as often as two evenings a week, and the Jews on that thoroughfare listen to the modern classics in Hebrew. On Irving Place, in the same city, Schiller, Goethe, and Lessing, with their worthiest successors, are interspersed with French and English dramatic literature. Meanwhile, in English, one prominent theater in this whole nation has a few of the classics in its repertory. . . . . .

"It is easier to see that the English-speaking stage, especially the American, is degenerate, than to find the reason. Literary talent seldom goes into the drama; the managers are not artists, and the audience is untutored. Causes have been suggested, from farcical to philosophic. One scientific mind finds the germ in the tendency of people to dine too late, another in the influence of the music-halls, a third in the price of seats, and a Frenchman in the excitement on the stage of the world. . . . . .

"Most of our playwrights to-day are mediocrities, yet we must have so many new dramas a year. The demand makes the supply. What a supply! Whether it be that nineteenth-century life is not conducive to dramatic expression, or whether the cause be less fundamental, the greater number of plays are manufactured by small persons who know nothing but the market. They are dramatists by effort, without genius, with a painstaking knowledge of what will 'go' on the stage. Lacking creative genius, illuminating wit, large originality of any kind, they set about to bolster themselves up with something else. They 'adapt' very largely, but their adaptations are not recreations, only patchwork. When they make a new play, it is so rickety that it can run only in one direction; it is spoiled if a man does not sit down in a particular way on a special kind of sofa."

Speaking of the attention paid by managers to scenery, costume, and stage devices, Mr. Hapgood says:

"Any art is in a period of decay when it runs into meaningless elaboration. An ideal theater should seek to bring back the public to creation, away both from frivolous amusement and from imitation of the insignificant. I believe Goethe called such art pathological reality. At any rate, he reminded us of the ape, at large in a library, who made his dinner from a bound volume of beetles, and of the sparrows who pecked at the cherries of a great master."

To Mr. Hapgood there appears no road to the best but by endowment. The task, he says, is to touch motives in our millionaires which shall divert some fortunes from hospitals and colleges to the drama. He concludes:

"A playhouse with a repertory of great plays, kept alive by a body of trained actors, would stand as a reproach to the degraded aims of its companion theaters; it would be a refuge for the worthiest actors, and in widespread and profound public service it would be a worthy rival of any university."

Mr. John Gilmer Speed, who about four years ago, in the pages of *The Forum*, severely criticized the condition of dramatic art in New York, discovers to-day a marked improvement, altho the reforms he then suggested seem as far away as ever. He writes (*The Forum*, February):

"My idea then was, and for that matter still is, that theatrical management has been made entirely too commercial, and that the actor has been so subordinated that he is merely a hired man, like any other servant; not being permitted to carry out to any extent his own ideas as to the plays to be produced, or parts to be taken, or methods of playing parts after they have been assigned. The managers, I then said, were merely amusement purveyors, with no concern for anything else than the weekly balance-sheets. They are still that, and nothing more. I ought to say, however, for fear of being misunderstood, that the managers are not in the least to blame for their attitude. They are business men; and as such they would be very foolish to measure a play or a company of actors by any standard other than that of the box-office. But this is very bad for dramatic art. The business men who have become managers are not to blame for what they have done. They have merely taken advantage of opportunities that were offered. The blameworthy are the actors themselves, who have surrendered their rightful place in theatrical control. If they ever regain control, it will be through the establishment of an academic theater which, in object, in permanency, in dignity, and in character, shall resemble the subsidized theaters of the Continent. . .

"When nastiness reveled behind the footlights the managers apologized for it by saying that they were giving only what the public required. However the public felt then, there is now a change; whether it has been made by public demand or not I do not know. One thing, however, is certain; viz., the theaters are much more crowded now than they were then. Here, too, it is not safe to draw hasty conclusions. There seems to be more money to spend this winter than there was a few years ago. And there is another thing. In times of prosperity money is spent with a light heart, and people do not count the cost. . . . . .

"We need tragedies; we need great plays, either old or new, not only for the sake of the people who go to the playhouses, but for the sake of the men and women of the stage; for it is in great plays, and in great plays alone, that they can acquire that easy skill and that commanding distinction which place the great actor at such a distance from the mummer and the mountebank.

"If the plays and the acting I have seen indicate fairly the condition of dramatic art in America, then I must conclude that the condition is infinitely more healthy than it was four years ago."

Concerning Kipling.—It is because Mr. Kipling is to-day the voice of the race, the man to whose music we fight and work, that his recent illness filled both England and America with a sense of impending calamity. The congregation of an important church in Louisville, Ky., requested its pastor to offer public prayer for Mr. Kipling's recovery. The service was further marked by the singing of his "Recessional."

Sir Walter Besant, writing of Kipling in the London *Queen*, says:

"If one were to ask whose voice at the present moment is the most widely heard; whose words go forth the farthest: whose verse sinks deepest into the hearts of those who speak our language, there could be but one reply. There is no statesman: there is no preacher; there is no poet; there is no orator, in that broad circle which the Anglo-Saxon has flung around the world, who can be compared with him, whether for the multitudes who listen, or for the persuasiveness of the words, or for the stirring of the blood, or for the quickening of the pulse, or for the beating of the heart, the rapt faces and eager eyes of those who listen."

Mr. E. Kay Robinson, editor of *The Civil and Military Gazette*, with which paper Kipling served his apprenticeship, has told us that the author of "Departmental Ditties" composed all

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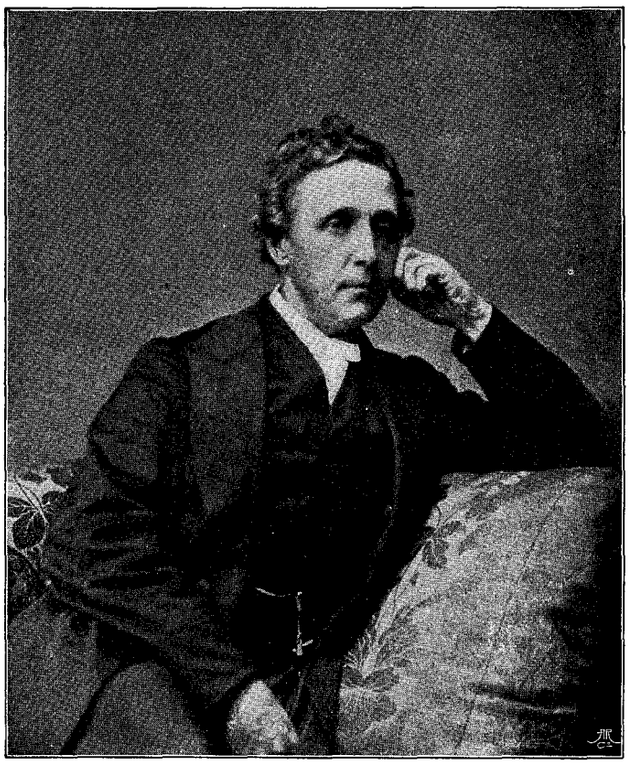
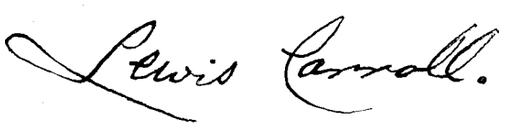
his earlier verses under the influence and suggestion of music. Dr. Kellner threw some light on Mr. Kipling's literary creed when he reported him as saying that, psychologically regarded, every printed page should be a picture-book, every word, concrete or abstract, a picture.

THE AUTHOR OF "ALICE IN WONDERLAND."

"ALICE in Wonderland," that classic of the nursery, that supreme effort in literary nonsense, has of course won for its author, Lewis Carroll, a distinct and unique place among men of letters. Mr. S. Dodgson Collingwood, his nephew, has there-





Courtesy of The Century Company.

fore presented to the world a good-sized and interesting volume entitled "The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll," otherwise and less well known as the Rev. C. L. Dodgson. This is good news to all the lovers (and there are many millions of them) of Alice, for Lewis Carroll managed as long as he lived to conceal his double personality from the public. Some critics, however, have hastened to express regret that Mr. Collingwood should have given us any more than the Lewis Carroll side of the man. The Rev. C. L. Dodgson side, they declare, has on it too much of the dryasdust character. When Her Majesty the Queen read Alice and asked for more of Lewis Carroll's books, they brought her a treatise on logarithms by the Rev. C. L. Dodgson.

C. L. Dodgson came of North-Country stock. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were clergymen—a contradiction, by the way, says Mr. Collingwood, of the scandalous theory that three generations of parsons end in a fool. The boy early showed some indications of his special gift. He kept all sorts of odd and unlikely animals as pets, and he tried to "encourage civilized warfare among earthworms, by supplying them with small pieces of pipe with which they might fight if so disposed." Constructing a troop of marionettes and writing plays for them to act, showed an early turn for literature, and the tracing of a curiously intricate image in the snow the mathematical tastes which afterward developed into the serious occupation of his life. All this was before his twelfth year. Richmond (Yorkshire) was his first school, Rugby his second. He did well at Rugby, but was distinctly unhappy there; this period of life makes the only blank in his diary which he kept from early life down to his death. At home he was carrying on a magazine called *The Rectory Umbrella*, from which Mr. Collingwood quotes a clever parody on "Horatius" and reproduces a drawing of a young hippopotamus, which was suggested of what was to come.

In January, 1851, C. L. Dodgson went into residence at Christ Church, Oxford; on December 24 of the same year he was nominated to a studentship by Dr. Pusey. It was the custom in those days for the dean and canons to nominate in turn, and it was the habit of Dr. Pusey, not perhaps of all his colleagues, to consider merit. The young man justified the promotion. In classical "Greats" indeed, he obtained only a "third" in spite, possibly in consequence of, his having worked thirteen hours a day for the last three weeks before examination. But in the final mathematical school he was put in the first class, and seems to have been the best man of the time.

In 1856 he was made college lecturer in mathematics, a post which he held for a quarter of a century. About this time there

From a photograph by Lewis Carroll.

ALICE LIDDELL AS BEGGAR-CHILD.

Courtesy of The Century Company.

appeared from his pen a characteristic poem, of which the last stanza runs as follows:

"She has the bear's ethereal grace
The bland hyena's laugh,
The footsteps of the elephant,
The neck of the giraffe;

I love her still, believe me,
Tho my heart its passion hides,
'She is all my fancy painted her,'
But oh! *how much besides.*"

This was originally contributed to *College Rhymes*, a Christ

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Church paper, and was republished in "Phantasmagoria." Mr. Dodgson was always anxious to make the clearest distinction between the humorist and the mathematician in himself. Hence the adoption of the pseudonym of "Lewis Carroll," known to millions of readers who never heard of Mr. Dodgson. It was almost an offense, at least in a stranger or mere acquaintance, to identify them.

The year 1862 saw the beginning of the world-famous Alice. He told the story to Dean Liddell's three daughters. "Alice," the second of the three (now Mrs. Reginald Hargreaves) thus tells the story:

"I believe the beginning of 'Alice' was told one summer afternoon when the sun was so burning that we had landed in the meadows down the river, deserting the boat to take refuge in the only bit of shade to be found, and which was under a new-made hay-rick. Here from all three came the old petition of 'Tell us a story,' and so began the ever-delightful tale. Sometimes to tease us—and perhaps being really tired—Mr. Dodgson would stop suddenly and say, 'And that's all till next time.' 'Oh! but it is next time,' would be the exclamation from all three; and after some persuasion the story would start afresh. Another day perhaps the story would begin in the boat, and Mr. Dodgson, in the midst of telling a thrilling adventure, would pretend to fall fast asleep, to our great dismay."

The first title thought of was "Alice's Adventures Underground"; the next, "Alice's Hour in Elfland." "Alice's Adventure in Wonderland" was invented two years afterward. At first the writer had no definite idea of publication. Dr. George Macdonald must have the credit of seeing the book's superlative merit. It was published at the author's risk, for we are told that he "anticipated a great loss." It had indeed a bad start, for the first edition of the book was condemned on account of the pictures coming out badly. Its success was soon assured. "Alice's Adventures Underground," illustrated by the author, reached four thousand, we are told. French and German translations appeared in 1869 and an Italian version in 1872. In 1871 "Through the Looking-Glass" appeared, and in 1876 "The Hunting of the Snark." None of these have equaled at least in celebrity the first of the series, but any of them, in the opinion of Mr. Collingwood, would have made the reputation of the writer.

At this time Mr. Dodgson was busy with work as different as possible from that which occupied the pen of "Lewis Carroll." He took a lively interest in his own subject of mathematics, and he afterward added that of logic. In mathematics he was a conservative, regarding the movement to overthrow Euclid with much displeasure. In 1870 he issued a volume entitled "Euclid and His Modern Rivals." This book, says the London *Spectator*, may fairly be considered the most humorous ever written upon mathematics. A non-mathematical reader with a judicious power of skipping will find no little amusement in it. Professor Henrici, for instance, had said: "A point in changing its position on a curve, passes in moving from one position to another through all intermediate positions. It does not *move by jumps*." "They never jump? Do you think that arises," asks Minos, who is judging between the rival schools, "from their having positions which might be compromised by such conduct?" This was the most important of a number of books, pamphlets, etc., which alone kept the writer pretty constantly employed.

Mr. Dodgson took an active part in academical discussions. Here, as in the matter of Euclid, he was a stanch conservative. One method often employed in party warfare at Oxford is to send around to the college common-rooms leaflets dealing with the subject under debate. In one of these Mr. Dodgson laid down three rules for the conduct of debate in meeting. One of them was, "Let it be granted that any one may speak at any length on a subject at any distance from that subject." His contributions to controversy always increased the gaiety of Oxford.

Lewis Carroll's love for the drama was well known. Especially did he admire the acting of children. How far he let his imagination carry him away as he saw life in the mirror of the stage may be measured by the curious mistake he made in addressing books to two married actresses (whom he saw take the leading parts in "The Two Vagabonds") under the impression that they were girls about fifteen and twelve years old respectively. Of his literary and musical tastes, we gather that Dickens, Kipling, and C. M. Yonge were his favorites; that he deemed Gregorian chants vile; that he was not above admiration of a popular music-hall song, altho he never in his life entered a "variety theater." As a critic of art he passed a telling verdict on the statues in the German capital. "The beast-killing principle," he wrote, "has been carried out everywhere with a relentless monotony which makes some parts of Berlin look like a fossil slaughter-house." Exacting in the last degree in his relations with Sir John Tenniel and Mr. Furniss, he was equally ready to acknowledge with gratitude the carrying out of his ideas by these two artists. Very charming is the story of his meeting with Miss Gertrude Thompson, who illustrated his "Three Sunsets," a poem which, in Mr. Collingwood's eyes, "veils the romance of the author's life. The shadow of some disappointment . . . that gave him his wonderful sympathy with all who suffered."

Many of Lewis Carroll's friendships with children began in a railway carriage. Once when he was traveling, a lady, whose little daughter had been reading "Alice," startled him by exclaiming: "Isn't it sad about poor Mr. Lewis Carroll? He's gone mad, you know. . . . I have it on the best authority." The rumor owed its origin to the popular notion regarding men and women who cross the borders of the commonplace.

The last words he published—the preface to a tale by Mrs. Molesworth—is a plea that the little ones should be considered in the matter of churchgoing, or rather staying in church, during the sermon. Here is a pretty little picture from it: "I took a little girl of six to church one day. They had told me she could hardly read at all, but she made me find all the places for her, and afterward I said to her elder sister: 'What made you say Barbara couldn't read? Why, I heard her joining in all through the hymns.' And the little sister gravely replied: 'She knows tunes, but not the words.'"

Tennyson in Germany.—A writer in *Literature* (February 17), reviewing Herr Fischer's "Leben und Werke Alfred Lord Tennyson," expresses the hope that this work will bring about, in Germany, a truer appreciation of Tennyson than that country at present accords him. The reviewer says:

"With the exception of 'Enoch Arden,' which has formed the subject of more than one opera, and of which some nine translations have been made since 1863, Tennyson's poems are little read in Germany. It must be admitted that to render Tennyson satisfactorily in German is an exceedingly difficult, if not an impossible task, and the translations of his poems are mostly of so poor a quality that no one acquainted with the poet solely through their means can gain an adequate idea of the greatness of his work. This fact may account in some degree for the scant attention paid in Germany hitherto to Tennyson. The only German translator of Tennyson whose work is worthy of its subject is Freiligrath, who as early as 1842 recognized the beauty of Tennyson's poetry and wrote to Mary Howitt a letter in its praise. Unfortunately, Freiligrath only translated fourteen poems, among them 'Locksley Hall,' all before 1846. Some good work may also be found in S. von Harkon's 'Balladen und Lyrische Gedichte,' published in 1894. German critics of English literature have unaccountably neglected Tennyson. The only essay of any importance that deals with his poetry is Geibel's preface to Feldman's 'Ausgewaehlte Dichtungen,' a volume of Tennyson's translations published in 1870."

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"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

NOT often, among the verses that achieve their first appearance in the columns of the daily press, do we find anything that commands such attention as Prof. Edwin Markham's "The Man with the Hoe" has aroused. The poem is an interpretation of Millet's famous painting known by that name, now in California. We quote the lines as they appeared in the San Francisco *Examiner:*

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down his brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's blind greed—
More filled with signs and portents for the soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
Plundered, profaned, and disinherited,
Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and soul-quenched?
How will you ever straighten up this shape;
Give back the upward looking and the light;
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Touch it again with immortality;
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries?

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE," BY MILLET.

The name of the author is not altogether unfamiliar to readers of *The Century* and *Scribner's Magazine*, but never before has he aroused so much enthusiasm. Some of the Western papers are particularly zealous in praise, one of them, the San José *Mercury*, going so far as to term it "the strongest, most meaningful, and most striking poem, with the single exception, perhaps, of Kipling's 'Recessional,' that has been written in any country in the last quarter of a century."

WOMEN AND POETRY.

AFTER stating that only in this century have women as a body made themselves audible to the world at large, *The Quarterly Review* proceeds to trace the progress of the new-found expression in the one realm of poetry. Joanna Baillie, whose birth was nearly a hundred and forty years ago, was the first woman poet writing in the English language who produced poetry "considerable in amount and also considerable in merit." But in her work, as in that of Mrs. Hemans some thirty years later, the introspective and analytical impulses which led to a new revelation of the needs and nature of women had no part. It is Mrs. Browning's work which really opens the new era, and from her time the women poets begin definitely to influence literature and thought. The reviewer claims that women have almost always something to say in their poetry, and sincerity in the saying of it. He also points out that women, writing about themselves, give a different impression of womanhood from that which has been created in the presentment of it by men. He writes:

"More egotistical in their subject-matter than men, more concrete in the manner and substance of their thought, more impulsively emotional, it is rare to find a woman poet who has not some message to declare, some conviction to lay down or emotion to vent. . . . . .

"A perfectly definite conclusion on the subject is perhaps hardly possible; but, without laying down too dogmatic a statement, it would seem on the whole as if women were chiefly concerned with what they have to say, whereas the growing tendency among their brothers is to say something particularly well. One might imagine a man poet looking round upon his world and thinking: Where shall I find a subject whereon to expend my poet's art? Surely such and such an aspect of life, such and such a trait in human nature, such and such a train of thought, would work out into a fine poem. A woman, on the other hand, would appear first to have been swayed by some emotion or conviction, and then to have set herself to give it forth in words, the rendering of it into concrete form being the primary consideration, the form itself but of secondary importance. In the finest works of the finest poets, this kind of analysis is necessarily impossible; form and substance go hand-in-hand; the seer sees and the poet speaks; and the world sooner or later accepts the truth of this conception, feels the beauty of its presentment. But, leaving aside the masters, the tendencies in the various schools of their followers are a real source of interest; and the fact that sincerity is a prominent characteristic of women's poetry is noteworthy when taken in conjunction with the additional fact that it is but comparatively recently that women have spoken at all. Without committing the obvious absurdity of confining sincerity to the writings of women, it may nevertheless be contended that the lack of it is frequently apparent in the poetry recently produced by men; but the contention does not necessarily imply inherent differences in the mental constitution or artistic consciousness of men and women, but merely suggests that while the lack of sincerity is a sure sign of decadence, its presence may be an inevitable feature in the first period of artistic development.

"We come now to the subject-matter of women poets, to wha

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it is they want to say, whether it is worth saying, and to what extent it is effective. Mainly they express themselves, the woman's point of view, and what women appear to themselves to be. There are, broadly speaking, two standpoints from which one may look at the world: the abstract point, from which self, in so far as it is possible to eliminate self, is eliminated; and the individual standpoint, from which life as it affects one's own being is the principal consideration. It would be inaccurate to say that the woman's outlook upon life is, as a general rule, more egotistical than the man's; but one might hazard the more negative proposition that women, in their writings, attain less frequently to an abstract consideration of life than do men; and it is possible that this fact, assuming it to be a fact, may be accounted for on the same ground as that taken up with regard to the note of sincerity in women poets, namely, that the poetry of women is of recent growth. For literature begins with the epic, in which man, naïvely egotistical, tho contentedly un-self-conscious, takes the world simply as a background to the record of battles, triumphs, and adventures which to him represent the purpose and the sum of life; and it may be that modern woman, tho actively self-conscious, may nevertheless, in her first expression of herself, have this much in common with the earliest poets, that the self appears the center of the universe. Life, in its conditions and its aims, has changed since Homeric days; changed so that the bulk of poetic expression is no longer epic in form; the habit of analysis sets the seal of inward impression upon the record of outward events; and the natural expression of a self-conscious view of life is lyrical. . . . . .

"But, apart from the question of what form predominates in women's verse, it is undoubtedly the lyrical element in it which is the most forcible, and has produced the greatest effect upon literature and thought. No doubt, in dealing with the question of women's contributions to literature, it is difficult to separate cause and effect, difficult even to determine precisely which is which; for who is to say whether expression is the outcome of a certain stage of social development, or whether certain tendencies of the times are due to the fact that women have become articulate? But whichever way it be, it is certain that the utterances of women have influenced both the thought and the writings of men. If we look back to the period before women's voices were audible, and compare it with our own, we shall find that there is a far greater difference between the heroine of romance of the past and present than there is between the heroes. The heroes of the past, tho other than those of the present, were yet various in type and individual in character; whereas the women were of only two kinds, the wholly good woman and the wholly bad; the men were compounded of flesh, but the women were made of wood. They belong to a time when Byron's statement that love is woman's whole existence might have been supplemented by the further statement that it was her only claim to any existence at all in the lives of men. She was a being to be loved and protected, and in return she was to love with unselfish and unfaltering devotion; that was the good type, and it endures in the works of Thackeray and Dickens; or she was faithless, the embodiment of temptation, possibly a shrew—and in any case she was unreasoning—submissive or cunning as she was angelic or the reverse. That was the man's conception of woman in her silence; and it is only since she has found in art the means of declaring her nature, its complexities and inconsistencies, its contending forces of good and evil, that she has, in the works of men, ceased to be a lay figure and become alive. Here and there a genius like Shakespeare, glancing 'from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,' and perceiving the inherent elements in things created, has fashioned a human woman, a woman who has eaten the apple and is yet within the garden; but in the female characters of most of the literature of the past will be found Eve before her temptation, or after she has been driven forth from Eden and is held responsible for the fall of man.

"But women, taking up the poet's lyre, and finding that they can draw melody from the strings, have sung divers songs, telling of the world as it appears to them, of that in it which they deem pitiful or joyful, unjust, desirable, worthy of love or of scorn; and, singing thus of the world and what it means to them, have shown themselves as they are.

"And this brings us to the third consideration arising from the fact that the poetry of women is of recent development, the consideration, namely, that women have awakened to artistic existence in an age not primitive, as when the earliest poets began to sing, but in a stage of advanced civilization, in a day of subtle emotions, of conflicting tendencies, of highly strung nerves, of intellectual unrest. Life is not simple now, as in the days of prompt warfare, of quick passions and swift revenge; the line between right and wrong is less sharply defin[illegible] duties are less obvious tho more insistent, self-consciousness opens the door to morbid imaginations, and wider views take from the unhesitating certainty insured by a single point of vision. In these days women have, for the first time in any number, added their voices to the voices of men, and the treble note, quivering with the desire of utterance, has made itself felt in the chorus. . . . It would seem as if the women poets of the day, attempting to attain, and attaining, on the whole, to a lower standard of beauty of form than that reached by their brother singers, have nevertheless in a greater measure some of the attributes of youth than these, that they are more in earnest, more vigorous in substance, stronger in impulse. There may be faults of immaturity in women's poetry, but there are few traces of decadence; the woman poet, born into an old world, is still young; and tho, giving voice to the cravings, the restlessness, the complicated ideas and aims arising out of her own rapidly developing nature, and the times in which that development takes place, she may be sometimes unduly emotional and exaggerated in sentiment, the fact that he utterances are the outcome of a genuine impulse makes her worth listening to—makes her, too, certain of a hearing."

Looking back to Joanna Baillie, from the modern women poets, we find a great gulf fixed between them and her. She reflected rather than affected the age in which she lived. According to the reviewer, it was not till self-consciousness urged women to write of their own needs, their own mental attitude, their own inner world, that they made any abiding impression upon thought and literature.

NOTES.

ABERDEEN is still much excited over the idea of erecting a statue of Byron on the grounds of its grammar school. Mr. Austin, the poet laureate, in connection with this discussion, points out that when it is proposed to erect memorials to men of genius, one should consider not their weaknesses but their strength; not their lapses from virtue, but the qualities by which they have delighted, encouraged, or consoled their fellow creatures.

SPEAKING of the literary character of 1898, *Literature* comments that it is satisfactory to observe that the year showed a steady and vigorous activity in the line of what may be called the "literature of learning," the literature which presupposes study and reflection.

IN M. Pierre Larousse's *Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIXe Siècle*," a curious blunder has been pointed out. In a sketch of Robert Browning this statement is made: "The best critics say that the genius of Browning has more kinship with that of his American contemporaries, Emerson, Wendell Holmes, and Bigelow, than with any English poet." "Bigelow" evidently means Lowell.

A WRITER in the London *Weekly Sun*, under the caption "A Girl's Memory of Kipling," gives the following description of the poet of imperialism:

"Conjure a rather squat man, with such a ragged gorse-like moustache that you must have liked him very much to have let him kiss you. Then a fine chin and jaw, strong in line, gentle in contour. And my mother said, 'a head wonderful in breadth from temple to temple.' Always he wore a gray suit and never tied his shoe laces.

You could see him with his odd walk that came from the shoulders, lurching across the village streets on sunny afternoons. He was sunbrowned, muscular, radiant—I think the happiest man I ever met. I never saw him in the open but that he was singing or humming—buzzing, perhaps, is the better word."

After describing his unaffected personality and simple sincerity of manner, she says: "But really his talk was in no way so remarkable as that of twenty obscure men I know in London."

IN her little volume, "Robert Louis Stevenson's Edinburgh Days," Miss Simpson tells as follows of a picturesque project, which never materialized, however, beyond the buying of the barge:

"After the "Inland Voyage" had been successfully accomplished, Louis was full of a project to buy a barge and saunter through the canals of Europe, Venice being the far-off terminus. A few select shareholders in this scheme were chosen, mostly artists, for the barge plan was projected in the mellow autumnal days at a painters' camp in Fontainebleau Forest. The company were then all in the bloom of their youth. They were to paint fame-enduring pictures, as they leisurely sailed through life and Europe, and when bowed, gray-bearded, bald-headed men, they were to cease their journeyings at Venice. There, before St. Mark's a crowd of clamorously eager picture-dealers and lovers of art were to be waiting to purchase the wonderful work of the wanderers. The scene in the piazza of St. Mark's on the barge's arrival, the throng of buyers, the hoary-headed artists tottering under the weight of canvases, was pictured by the historian of the voyage."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF LIFE.

THE curious substance called protoplasm, to which was given by Huxley the name that appears at the heading of this article, is described in the light of the most recent investigations, by Prof. H. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, in *The Popular Science News* (January). Protoplasm, Professor Conn tells us, which was regarded by its discoverers as a mere chemical compound of oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, related to albumin, and therefore within the reach of laboratory manufacture, is now known to be a very complex system of fibers, liquids, and granules, far beyond the power of man to construct. Says Professor Conn:

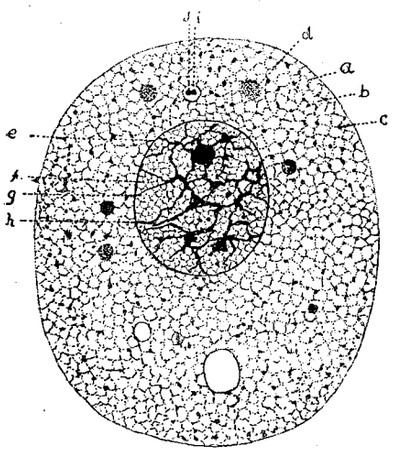

FIG. 1.—*A*, Cell; *a*, the reticulum; *b*, the liquid (cyto-lymph) lying in the meshes of the cell; *c*, granules (microsomata); *d*, plastids; *g*, nuclear membrane; *f*, nuclear reticulum; *g*, nuclear liquid (kanyoplasm); *h*, the chromatin; *i*, the centrosphere; *j*, the centrosome.

"So long as protoplasm could be regarded as a definite chemical compound the belief in the possibility of its manufacture by chemical means was legitimate enough. But the modern microscope and microscopical methods have shown that the substance is not a chemical compound. It is rather to be looked upon as a very complex machine, with many integral parts, all adapted to each other to act in harmony. The limits of this article do not allow any very extended description of this protoplasmic machine. An idea of the complexity of the machine as it is disclosed in the cell may be obtained from the accompanying figures. Such a cell machine consists of many parts. There is a network of fibers, Fig. 1, *a*, in whose meshes is a watery liquid, at *b*. Intimately connected with the network are minute granules, *c*, which frequently move to and fro. In the middle of the machine is the so-called cell nucleus which is in itself even more complicated. It is surrounded by a membrane, *e*, and contains a network, *f*, and a liquid, *g*, similar to those in the cell body. In addition it has an extraordinary material called chromatin, *h*, which is sometimes in the shape of a network, at other times forms a thread or a tube or a star. The various forms which the chromatin can assume may be judged from Fig. 2, which shows several forms of nuclei with the chromatin thread in various shapes. There is still another body in the cell, the centrosome, *j*, lying in a clear space, the centrosphere. When the cell is in action this centrosome sends out rods or fibers from itself as shown in Fig. 3. These rods seize the bits of chromatin, pull them around into new positions, separating them from each other, and sometimes actually pushing some of them out of the cell for the purpose of getting rid of them. The centrosome acts almost like an engineer, and seems to be the controlling center of the complex machine.

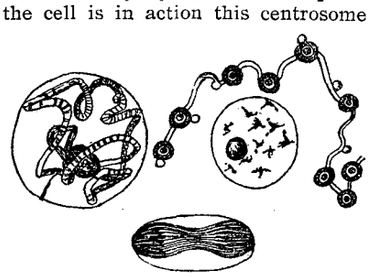

FIG. 2.—Several forms of nuclei, showing varying shapes in the chromatin.

"All of these parts are adjusted to each other and act in harmony, and the life activities are the resultant of the action of the machine. It is true that not all types of living matter are quite as complicated as the one figured, but in all there is found in a similar way a complex machine with part adjusted to part."

The physical basis of vitality, as thus constituted, can not, Professor Conn thinks, be made the groundwork for a materialistic theory of life, at any rate for such a simple chemical theory as once seemed adequate to some biologists. He goes on to say:

"It is plain that protoplasm as shown by these figures can no longer be looked upon as a chemical compound, the very essence of which is its homogeneity. It is equally plain that chemical forces can no longer be looked upon as adequate to produce a bit of living matter. For this purpose would be needed some force which is capable of adapting part to part to form a harmoniously acting machine. The forces demanded for this are mechanical and not chemical, and all attempts to search after a living substance by chemical means are doomed to failure. Not until we can find forces which can produce the parts of such a machine, and then can unite them into a harmoniously acting unit, can we explain mechanically the origin of the simplest living thing.

"Whether such forces can ever be discovered it would be hazardous to conjecture. Considering the minuteness of the machine and its intricacy it is evident that the problem is a difficult one, and in all probability it lies outside the reach of human ingenuity. We may hope to make chemical compounds *ad libitum*, but we can not hope to be able to fashion such a machine as shown in the figures here given. Certain it is that the scientist is at present baffled in his search after this *ignis fatuus* which we call life. Just as he thought he had almost reached it by chemical means it has slipped from his grasp, and he finds that it is not a chemical problem at all. Where to turn his attention now he hardly knows. But science is never satisfied, and we may confidently expect that his probe will in time be turned in a new direction, and who can tell with what successes and what disappointments.

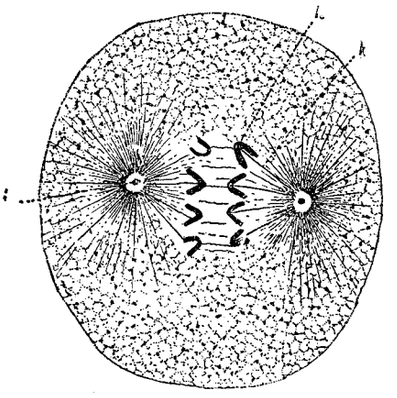

FIG. 3.—A cell with its nucleus and centrosome in activity; *h*, the chromatin, now in the form of separate threads (chromosomes); *j*, is the centrosome; *k*, the rays radiating from the centrosomes and attached to the chromatin threads.

"Of course these facts have been of great interest to all who concern themselves with philosophical or theological questions. The failure of science to explain protoplasm by chemical force and the present baffled position in which he finds himself, will doubtless be looked upon as a victory for the theistic conception of nature. The deeper science probes nature the more evident does it become that he can not pierce its secret, but that he must recognize underneath the phenomena which he studies something which he can not grasp.

"Even if he should ever be able to manufacture a bit of this living machine, who can fail to see that he would still be as far as ever from explaining the great fundamental laws and forces which lie underneath all phenomena? To the thinker, scientific discovery, while it explains phenomena, only brings us into a more profound position of awe as we think of that inexplicable and omnipotent Something which the scientist thinks is power, and the theist calls God."

Gold Dissolved in Water.—"We can no longer doubt," says *La Nature* (Paris), "that gold is soluble in water. To speak exactly, it is not so in general, and to cause it to dissolve we must have recourse to one of those processes by which nature may be taken by surprise, and of which, in the present case, M. R. Zsigmondy has been the fortunate inventor. Gold can exist in water as a red, a blue, a violet, or a black solution. To get the red solution, we start with a dilute solution of chlorid of gold, into which we pour a solution of carbonate or bicarbonate of potassium. We add formaldehyd and boil while shaking. It is very essential to use only perfectly pure water. The solution

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thus obtained is very dilute; it is concentrated by dialysis and finally we get more than a gram [15 grains] of gold dissolved in each liter [quart] of water. Filtration through the thickest papers does not alter the liquid, which remains without change after standing three months. It is more than forty years since Faraday showed that it was possible to obtain red liquids with water and gold, but he thought that the metal was only in suspension in the water. The experiments of M. Zsigmondy apparently leave no doubt that the gold is really in the state of solution after the method of preparation indicated by him."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAS NATURE AN AIM?

IS there an aim, an object, in the processes of nature, or are they dominated by blind force? This is the old philosophical question of so-called "final causes." The determinists, who assert that every event is determined by a preceding one and itself determines a subsequent one, according to fixed laws, have no room for human free will or divine purpose; with them final causes are a myth. In a recent article, part of which was translated in these columns, M. Charles Richet, editor of the *Revue Scientifique* and formerly a determinist, announces his partial conversion to the doctrine of final causes; at least he goes so far as to say that at any rate nature acts as if her object were to evolve life from the inorganic world. All natural processes seem to show an effort—a tendency—toward life. In a subequent number of the same journal (January 28) M. Sully-Prudhomme criticizes M. Richet's article, by the author's request, and takes him to task for not going far enough in his admissions. He begins by saying:

"The question of final causes once seemed reserved for the philosophers; they had made it one of the special subjects of their disputes; but since Darwin gave fresh life to Lamarck's conception, which tended toward the negative solution of the question, scientists have found themselves engaged in the debate whether they wished it or not."

M. Sully-Prudhomme here remarks that this question should be treated by a critic who possesses the true scientific spirit, and that it is rare to find such a one even among scientists. This spirit, he says, can be recognized by the man's methods of observation, experimentation, and interpretation, and also by the reception that he gives to new facts. Says the writer:

"The kind of scientist that I have in mind begins by testing the nearest and most direct causes, suggested by admitted principles and already known laws. But he does not stop here; after a sufficient number of unsuccessful attempts, he resolutely looks beyond the circle of acquired notions for the explanation that they refuse to give. If he then finds it with certainty, he will thus have introduced into science a principle or a law hitherto unknown; that is, he will have made a scientific discovery, properly so-called; but usually he must be content with a conjecture. He has then only a hypothesis, a presumed explanation, conditional and provisional, whose probability will increase in proportion to the degree of its verification, up to the point of recognized identity of presumption and reality. . . . . .

"But by what signs is the scientist informed that he has exhausted the resources of the known in trying to explain a fact that perhaps is not explicable by them? . . . An excessive tendency to hold back, to simplify explicative reasons, threatens to accustom us to mistake essential differences, and so to delay the progress of human knowledge. I will take for an example the tendency to reduce determinism to pure mechanism. . . . In the physico-chemical world determinism is easily identified with mechanism, but here consciousness is excluded from the continued series of events, each one of which is conditioned and conditions in its turn, being successively efficient cause and effect. Our difficulties begin at the threshold of life. In accordance with the methods of the so-called positive sciences we try to reduce to the law of determinism all the facts that are apprehended by the senses and even, if possible, all the facts of consciousness themselves, by demonstrating that the latter are conditioned by the former. But it is not certain that the facts of consciousness condition anything, that they are anything but 'epiphenomena'; everything in determinism is mechanical, and it hardly takes account of all the variations in the universe, and of all their causes. The extreme care, for example, used in simplifying the explanations of free choice and of moral obligation in the deterministic theory, makes us see in the one only an illusion, and in the other only a deposit in the memory of impressions accumulated since the origin of society, an hereditary recollection of the generally expiatory results of anti-social conduct."

Such explanations, if adhered to rigidly, M. Sully-Prudhomme thinks, will lead us to the unscientific error that he has already condemned—that of unwillingness to explore new fields in search of the causes of phenomena, when causes hitherto recognized are inadequate. He repeats:

"I have said that the true scientific spirit has for one of its characteristics the scientist's attitude in the presence of new phenomena. This is a very important point. He should treat them freely, while reserving the most minute control of the facts announced and the most attentive analysis of the ideas presented. The scientist, when an apparently paradoxical proposition or a strange fact is offered for his examination, should not make the unlikelihood of the one or the other a pretext for non-acceptance; he ought to defy his own defiance; for the ignorance of causes engenders incredulity even as it favors credulity. . . . The courageous address delivered recently by William Crookes before the Royal Society of London is provocative of much thought on this point, but it touches on a transcendental problem on which I have no clear views, and which does not interest us in the present discussion.

"To sum up, then, the true scientific spirit, sure and fertile, seems to me to consist of a just proportion of prudence and hardihood, of patience and of initiative—a rare harmony of intellectual and moral qualities."

This being the case, M. Sully-Prudhomme finds fault with M. Richet for the conclusion to which he comes with regard to life on this earth. His phrase, "Everything has come to pass as if nature desired life," savors of scientific prudence without scientific boldness. Why did he not come out directly and say that his conclusion was that life was the direct object aimed at by the power that manifests itself in nature? Says the writer:

"You affirm at the outset that nature has willed life to be; and then you concede that perhaps she did not will it, but at any rate it is allowable and advantageous to reason as if she had. Such a concession of course has the advantage of obviating the necessity of knowing whether there really is in nature a will, an intention of adapting form to vital function. . . . The determinist scientists . . . do not deny, and nobody denies, that there is in certain cases the appearance of finality in nature; they will gladly allow you to say that final causes *seem* to exist, provided you allow them to assert that in reality they do not exist at all."

In fact, M. Sully-Prudhomme does not regard M. Richet's conversion as thoroughgoing enough. He should have said, not that nature acts as if she had a will of her own, but that she really has one—a distinction that may seem to some superficial, but that is really vital to the point under discussion.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

To Prevent Collisions in Fog.—A plan for directing the course of a vessel in fog, either on entering port or when in the neighborhood of other vessels, was proposed by M. Lacoine in a paper read recently before the Paris Academy of Sciences. To quote an abstract from *Cosmos:* "M. Lacoine would instal on either side of the passage two stations, which he names 'phonophoric,' connected electrically and furnished with devices for producing simultaneously and at regular intervals intense sounds of different tonalities. The time that elapses between the audition of these two sounds on the ship indicates the difference of the distances of the two stations. . . . If one of the stations gives at the same time two sounds, one in the air and the other in the water,

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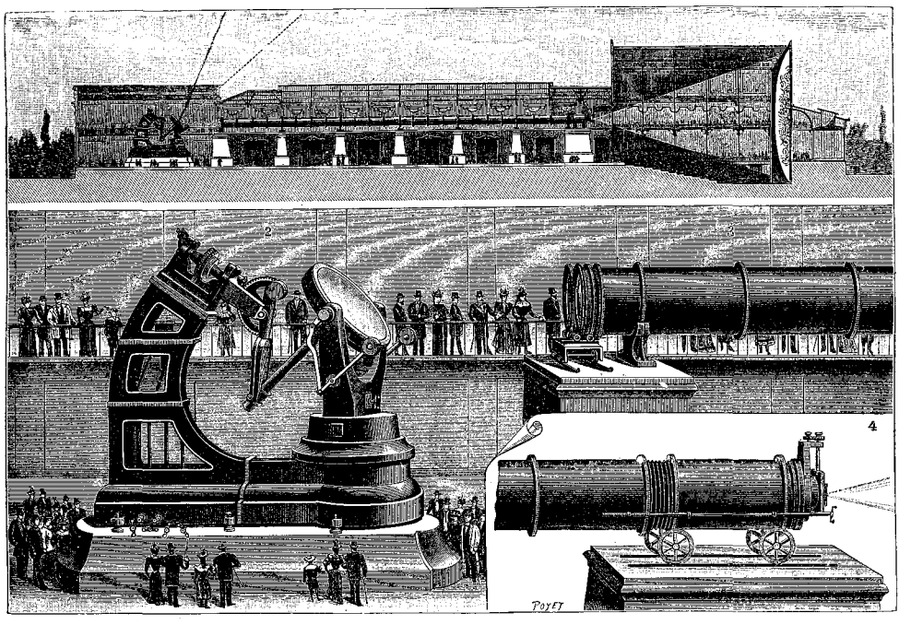
the ship being provided with receivers to hear both, the distance can be deduced from the time that elapses between the two auditions, owing to the unequal speed of propagation in the two media. Finally, two ships can determine their mutual distance either by means of devices for double propagation, in air and water, or with the aid of a simple sound made by the first vessel and repeated by the second as soon as heard. If no time be lost, the distance is given on the first ship by the interval between the production of the sound and the arrival of its repetition. In this case the ships would be notified, by a sonorous signal previously agreed upon, to prepare for phonophoric communication."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GREAT TELESCOPE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE huge telescope that has been planned for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 has already been noticed in these columns. We are told by M. L. Barré, astronomer at the French National Observatory, that the instrument is now under construction, and we translate below parts of a descriptive article contributed by him to *La Nature* (Paris, February 11). The new instrument is so huge that it is to be mounted horizontally and fixed in this position, the desired image being reflected into it by an enormous movable mirror. M. Barré expects great results from this new departure, but the astronomic world waits for practical demonstration before venturing upon prophecy. The monster instrument will doubtless be one of the sights of the Exhibition, but whether it will be a success from an astronomer's standpoint remains to be seen. Says M. Barré:



DETAILS OF THE GREAT TELESCOPE.

1, View of the whole; 2, the siderostat; 3, the telescope; 4, the eyepiece.

"We have just inspected, in the fine workshops of P. Gautier, the different parts of this magnificent instrument, about which we have already spoken to our readers. We now desire to dwell a little more on this powerful telescope, due to the initiative of M. François Delonde and to the skill of M. Gautier.

"It will surpass the most powerful instruments that have been hitherto constructed. The visitors to the Exposition will have at their disposal an incomparable telescope, which will enable them to admire the worlds of the solar system, and especially our own satellite, as no one has yet been able to do.

"The largest telescope now existing is that of the Yerkes Observatory, whose object-glass is 1 meter (3 feet 3 inches) in diameter, and whose focal distance is about 20 meters [65 feet]. It moves about an axis fixed in the center of a vast hemispherical cupola 24 meters [78 feet] in diameter. The weight of this instrument is such that the floor gave way at first under the mass, causing the fall of the apparatus.

"The telescope of 1900 has an object-glass 1¼ meters [4 feet 1 inch] in diameter and is 60 meters [195 feet] in focal distance; its weight will exceed 20,000 kilograms [20 tons]. It can not, therefore, be expected that it will be placed under a dome, for this would have to be 64 meters [208 feet] in diameter and would require foundations of exceptional solidity; the construction would have been difficult, the bending or deformation of the glasses and tubes would have been considerable, and the cost would have been extremely high.

"M. Gautier has therefore adopted a very fortunate plan, which, so to speak, forced itself upon him under these circumstances—that of Foucault's siderostat.

"This instrument is composed essentially of a movable plane mirror, actuated by clockwork, which so moves it that the light from a star is reflected continually in a fixed and absolutely invariable direction. If the axis of a telescope be placed in this direction, the observer whose eye is at its eyepiece will see the image of the star as long as the star continues above the horizon. He can therefore study it at leisure or make drawings or photographs of it.

"The siderostat to be used in this instance consists of a circular plane mirror 2 meters [6 feet 6 inches] in diameter, absolutely plane and giving excellent images, and of a telescope 60 meters [195 feet] long, placed horizontally in a north-and-south line. The telescope forms the images at its focal point, where they can be examined by means of an eyepiece or can be printed on a sensitized plate, or, finally, can be projected on a screen placed in a public hall where they can be seen by a large number of people at once.

"We now proceed to details.

"The mirror is a glass cylinder 2 meters [6 feet 6 inches] in diameter, 27 centimeters [14.6 inches] thick and weighing 3,600 kilograms [7,920 pounds].

"It is set in a frame or barrel weighing 3,100 kilograms [6,820 pounds] and is kept in balance by a system of weights and counterpoises. All this is fixed in a mounting whose weight is 15,000 kilograms [16 tons]. The base of this mounting floats in a vessel of mercury that supports nine tenths of this weight. Thus the clockwork that runs the apparatus has to move only a mass of 1,500 kilograms. The siderostat is shown in Fig. 2. . . . Fig. 3 shows the arrangement of the object-glasses intended for visual observations and for photographic work. They are mounted together on the same car, which moves on rails in such a manner that either can be easily fitted to the end of the telescope that is nearest to the siderostat. . . . The flint-glass and crown-glass sections can be separated to allow of the removal of dust.

"Fig. 4 shows a side elevation of the eyepiece . . . and Fig. 1 shows us the whole apparatus, the siderostat being at the north end.

"We await with impatience the installation of this magnificent instrument, which will be the optical and mechanical masterpiece of the nineteenth century. The marvels that it will reveal to us will be the astronomic legacy of our epoch to future centuries."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Cutting a Sanitary Gordian Knot.—The Japanese, according to *The Sanitary Plumber*, are adopting in Formosa the heroic remedy of deporting bodily the population of an entire city when that city is so dirty as to defy a solution of the cleansing problem. Says that journal: "The Japanese method of solv-

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ing a sanitary problem is interesting, in view of existing conditions in some of the Cuban cities, altho such a means of cutting the Gordian knot is not always available. In the island of Formosa, as in Cuba, the centers of population have for centuries been breeding-places of pestilence, aggregations of people rather than cities, and unprovided with even the rudiments of a sanitary system. On assuming control of the island, the Japanese first turned their attention, naturally, to the remedying of conditions from which their own soldiers and officials were sure to suffer severely. This task, everywhere difficult, they seem to have found impossible of accomplishment in at least one instance, for they have just decided that it will be cheaper and easier to remove the inhabitants of Teukcham, an important seat of trade, to a new site than it would be to make the present one even moderately healthful. So they have ordered 40,000 people to prepare for immediate removal from the infected and swampy ground on which the town now stands, and to take up their residence on a hillside several miles away. Here streets have been laid out like, but better than, the old town, and to every property-owner there has been assigned a plot of land corresponding in position and size with that which he formerly occupied. Sewers, railroads, sidewalks, public buildings, water-works, and many other improvements have been provided at government expense, and, with further assistance, which the people will receive, it is expected that within twelve months the transfer will have been effected with an amount of individual loss and hardship not worth considering in comparison with the benefits secured."

IS GLASS A POISON?

IS pounded glass a poison? Of course, if it is so, it is by reason of mechanical rather than chemical action; but there seems to be considerable evidence to show that it can be swallowed with impunity, altho it would be just as well not to try the experiment. *The Lancet* (London, January 21) gives a brief review of the subject that is quite interesting. It says:

"We understand that a case is shortly to come before one of the criminal courts in America which will be of unusual interest. A woman is charged with the murder of an aged husband by feeding him with glass ground up in an ordinary coffee-mill. The glass is thought to have been given in oatmeal porridge. This method of poisoning is supposed to have been a favorite one in the sixteenth century and is said to be still practised among savage tribes who have access to the needful material. Medical literature, however, contains but few recorded cases. Glass may be a 'noxious substance' by virtue of the *mechanical* injuries which it can produce, but is not therefore a poison in the legal sense of the word."

Some cases are unearthed from old medical journals as follows:

"Dr. W. Turner of Spanish Town, Jamaica, relates [1824] that an attempt was made by a negro woman to poison a whole family with pounded glass. The persons on whom the attempt was made were seven in number and none of them suffered any inconvenience. . . . Mr. William Hebb, surgeon, of Worcester, records [1828] in considerable detail the case of an infant who was destroyed 'by some person or persons administering to it a quantity of roughly pounded glass.' A considerable quantity of gritty powder, proved to be powdered glass, was found in the stomach. . . . A case of attempted suicide by this means is recorded in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1871. A young girl aged sixteen years, desiring to end her life, pounded up a small glass bottle into fragments of the size of a split pea and under; of these she swallowed a teaspoonful, taken at several times in bread. Altho she experienced considerable pain and discomfort she subsequently recovered. The favorable result may have been due to the bread protecting the stomach and intestines from injury. The small number of cases on record, and the immunity which experimenters have enjoyed from harm after swallowing powdered glass, would show that death produced by these means is not nearly as common as the remarks usually to be found in medico-legal text-books would lead the reader to imagine. In an Inaugural Dissertation published in Paris in 1820 by Le Sauvage it is stated that 2½ drachms were given to a cat without injury, also that a dog took 6 ounces or 7 ounces in eight days without any symptoms manifesting themselves. Le Sauvage himself swallowed a considerable number of similar particles without sustaining any inconvenience. Professors Baudelocque and Chaussier in 1808 reported a case at Paris in which the prisoner was supposed to have poisoned his wife with pounded glass. This substance was actually found in the stomach of the deceased, and this organ as well as the intestines exhibited signs of great irritation. After a careful consideration of all that had been written on the subject, however, they gave their opinion that pounded glass is not a poison, and suggested that the glass in the stomach was derived from some vessel of that material being broken by her teeth during the convulsion which preceded death."

Notwithstanding this conclusion of the Parisian scientists, it is not likely that pounded glass will ever come into favor as an emollient, and any one who innocently administers it to a person whose death occurs shortly afterward may justly feel apprehensive lest his motives be misconstrued by a jury of his peers.

Destruction of Toxins in the Digestive Canal.—"Most poisons penetrate into the digestive canal," says *Science pour Tous*, in a report of recent papers read before the Paris Academy of Sciences; "but there are some, like the toxins, products of microbes, that when digested are inactive. These facts, established by M. Charrin, have been verified by several investigators and have an important practical bearing. M. Bouchard, in collaboration with M. Zevacliti, has now undertaken a series of experiments to explain these results. Both found that the toxins are weakened when introduced into the intestines; for instance, a liquid containing the tetanic toxin will no longer produce tetanus [lockjaw] after being thus treated. After assuring themselves that the result was not due simply to lack of absorption, they found that the toxins are acted on by the germs that are so numerous in the digestive canal and also by the secretions of the glands, which thus force them to undergo a real digestive process. The importance of such defenses of the organism, ready for action at any moment, can easily be understood."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE curious fact is noted by M. Maurain, in the *Journal de Physique*, that careful measurements of the intensity of gravitation in different parts of the globe show this to be greater on islands than on continents.

HOW TO DRINK TEA.—"In China," says *Science pour Tous*, "tea is prepared in the same cup in which it is drunk. Boiling water is poured into the cup, which contains a good pinch of tea. It is at once covered with a saucer, and the infusion is regarded as made when the leaves are at the bottom of the cup. The tea should be taken boiling hot, and the Chinese have a way of drinking it without raising the saucer. When one is fatigued a cup of boiling tea strengthens and refreshes more than beer; the English understand this well and it is to be recommended. Besides, the idea of taking a hot drink for refreshment is well known in the far East; in the tea-houses each customer has at his side a napkin and hot water to bathe his face. '*Similia similibus curantur*' [Like cures like]."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE English," according to *Science pour Tous*, "have adopted quite an original plan. In many houses, on the table by the side of the pepper-box and the salt-box is placed a *sand-box*—a little receptacle filled with very fine sand, as fine as flour, which is sprinkled over all the food. A medical journal has advised dyspeptics to adopt this remedy; the sand, mingling with the alimentary mass, renders it less compact and makes digestion more easy. This has become the fashion, and since the English have begun to eat sand it is certain that French snobs who imitate their neighbors across the Channel like monkeys will soon be devouring it. Besides, gravel for digestive purposes has been in use by ostriches for a long time." Readers of this English news received by way of France would do well to preserve an attitude of respectful skepticism.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPEAKING of the popular aversion to autopsies and to the dissection of the human body, *The Medical News*, February 18, says: "This is a false sentiment not engendered by any Christian reverence for the dead. It is a relic of pagan times of what the French call *la culte des morts*, the pagan worship of the dead. The pre-Christian anatomists had to learn whatever of anatomy they could from animals. Dissection of human bodies was a mortal offense. In the midst of the present-day growth of a too sentimental socialism this feeling of supposed reverence for the dead is being allowed to acquire too prominent a place. It should have no weight at all beside that other precious feeling that whatever promises to lessen the sum of human suffering is of the essence of right and goodness and should have no obstacles put in its path. Physicians have many an opportunity to inculcate this lesson in the matter of opposition to autopsies, and we fear they do not always improve them with the zeal that their devotion to the cause of scientific medicine should dictate. Our country will not take her place among the nations of the earth as a great contributor to medical science unless ample opportunities are afforded on all sides for the detailed study of disease and its processes."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGION OF THE MOROS.

THE fiercest and most warlike of the Philippine tribes are the Moros, who inhabit the island of Sulu, one of the smaller islands of the group. These Moros are Mohammedans and hate Christians with the characteristic intensity of their coreligionists wherever found. They have a sultan who has governed them without much regard for the Spaniards, tho the latter have for some years maintained a garrison on the island.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester, who visited this island with the Steere's expedition in 1891, describes in an interesting way the religious conceptions of these fierce Mohammedan barbarians in his book, "The Philippine Islands." One of the sultan's ministers gave Professor Worcester an account which he reproduces as follows:

"The Moros believe that the sun, moon, and stars are the light of God to '*dominar*' the whole world. There are no other worlds than this in the universe; but there are beings which inhabit the air above us and the earth beneath our feet. They worship God and die like ourselves. There is one God, namely, Tochou. He is omnipresent, omniscient, and omnipotent. Without him we can not speak. His form is that of our thoughts. Animals have spirits, but are not like the souls of men, and vanish into thin air when death comes.

"Man differs from the brute in his higher intelligence and his ability to speak. His soul lives forever. It enters his body at the top of his head, when he is born, an opening being left between the bones of the skull for that purpose. It leaves the body at death, once more through the skull. It is distributed throughout the body during life, as is shown by the fact that the various members are *sensitive*. When one dies, his soul, according to some *panditos*, goes directly to the place of God; according to others it goes under the earth to sleep till the last day. A bad man's soul eventually goes to hell, which is a place of torment where one is punished according to his sins. If he has talked too much, his mouth pains him; if he has been jealous, cruel, or treacherous, it is his heart; if he has been murderous or thievish, it is his hand. There is no fire in hell. Where would the fuel come from? In the course of time every man's punishment is finished, and he goes to heaven.

"Some *panditos* say that one's punishment consists in misfortune, disappointment, and suffering here below, and that atonement comes from death.

"The purified soul will have the same form the body had, but will be like gold and diamonds, *i.e.*, glorified.

"Some *panditos* say that the good souls wait in the air and the evil ones in the earth, and there is neither hell nor judgment until the end of the world. Then all souls, good and bad, will be swept up as by a great wind, and carried to the Mount of Calvary, where they will meet Gabriel, Michael, and the weigher, who will weigh each one. Souls heavy with sin will be sent down to hell.

"The Moros believe in all the Old-Testament worthies like 'Ibrahim,' 'No,' 'Adam,' 'Mosa,' 'Ismail,' 'Davud,' 'Sulaiman,' 'Yokub,' and 'Alse' (Samson?). They know the outlines of the story of Adam and Eve, the flood, etc. Their account of the flood is perhaps worthy of record.

"When the forty days and nights of the rain came, Noah and his family got into a box. One pair of each sort of bird and beast also came in. Men who were busy with their ordinary occupations and did not enter the box were overtaken by the flood. Those who ran to the mountains became monkeys; those who ran to the water, fish. The Chinaman changed to a hornbill. A woman who was eating the fruit of a seaweed, and would not stop, was changed into a fish called *dugong*, and her limbs can still be seen under its skin."

Professor Worcester made numerous attempts in Mindanao, Basilon, and Sulu to get an explanation of the Moro aversion to pork, but not a word could he worm out of any one. Finally, the minister of justice called on him one day in a very unusual condition. Some one had made him drunk, and in this condition he explained the case as follows to Professor Worcester:

"Jesus Christ, called by the Moros Isa, was a man like ourselves, but great and good and very powerful. He was not a Son of God. The Moros hate and kill the Christians, because they teach that men could punish and kill a Son of God.

"Mohammed had a grandson and a granddaughter of whom he was very fond. As he was king of the world, Christ came to his home to visit him. Mohammed, jealous of him, told him to prove his power by '*divining*' what he had in a certain room, where, in fact, were his grandchildren. Christ replied that He had no wish to prove His power and would not 'divine' (divinar). Mohammed then vowed if He did not answer correctly, He would pay for it with His own life. Christ replied, 'You have two animals in there, different from anything else in the world.' Mohammed replied, 'No, you are wrong, and I will now kill you.' Christ said, 'Look first, and see for yourself.' Mohammed opened the door, and out rushed two hogs, into which Christ had changed his grandchildren."

Professor Worcester adds that Moros are forbidden to tell this story to infidels, and when the minister sobered up he remained for several days beseeching the professor not to let any one know what he had told.

IS RELIGION AN INSTINCT?

A NEW theory of religion and its function in the life of humanity is presented in an important work by Henry Rutgers Marshall on "Instinct and Reason." It has long seemed evident to the author that "activities which are so universal in man as are those which express our religious life can not fail to be of significance in relation to our biological development, especially as these activities have persisted for so many ages in the human race." He presents a somewhat original theory to account for religion and explain its full biological import. By way of introduction and foundation-laying the relation of religious activities to instinctive activities generally is considered, as well as the relation between instinct and reason.

Religion—to state the author's conclusion first—is an instinct, the most profound and authoritative of all instincts. "The mark of the existence of an instinct within us is not the appearance in all men of certain activities, but rather the aptitude for the production of certain coordinated actions, of certain trends of action, if the appropriate stimulus be given," says the author; "and if we accept such a view, the instinctive nature of the religious force within us must surely be granted, for certainly one will scarcely deny that civilized man has a natural aptitude toward religious functioning, which is brought out under the most unexpected circumstances upon the occurrence of the most subtle of stimuli." Mr. Marshall proceeds as follows:

"It may indeed be true, as some observers tell us, that there are certain savages, and some small proportion of the degraded and unfortunate of our own race, who show no tendencies to religious expression and who can formulate no religious thought; but, so far as this is true, it is probably due to a lack of the conditions which usually stimulate to such expression, and we surely should not be led by this fact, so far as it is a fact, to pronounce in general against the existence of a true religious instinct in man by which we may account for his religious expression and impulses. As well might we deny the existence of the maternal instinct because we find human mothers who seem to be lacking entirely in maternal feeling; as well deny the existence of patriotic instincts, or of benevolent instincts, because a small proportion of men are cowards, or utterly selfish and cruel."

The question is whether the aptitude for religious activities and expressions exist, and the author answers:

"Religious activities, like the expressions of all true instincts, seem often to be spontaneously developed in man. The masses of mankind do not have to be argued into the expression of religious feeling; rather is it true that rationalistic or other barriers

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must be raised if we are to prevent the expression of the religious force that is found in men in varying degree. And even then, however fully we may acquiesce in the dictates of others, or be led by argument; however much we under such influences repress our religious impulses, they still exist within us, calling upon us at times to give them full play and forcing themselves to the front in moments of weakness or despair. The most pronounced of atheists seldom fails to pray in the face of terrible danger or deep sorrow. . . . . .

"Given the stimulus which, on its mental side, involves the perception of our incapacity to cope with the problems of life, the recognition of our weakness, the feeling of doubt as to our course of procedure, then immediately appears the general mental attitude of submission and dependence and restraint coincidentally with the religious expressions."

If religion is an instinct, it is a *social* instinct, an instinct which has to do with the emphasis of impulses that are important for the development of social life. The power of a religion is always tested by its influence upon social life and relations. If we study ancient civilizations, we find the complexity of their religious conceptions and expressions coordinate with the complexity of their social fabric; and among all civilized modern races, the more complex the social organization, the more prominent are the actions of religious expressions. What, then, is the biological function of religion; what has been its significance in the development of the race? The author's theory is that the function of the religious instinct is "to bring about the subordination of the individual variant influences and to affect the emphasis of the racial influences; and at the same time to emphasize within us nature's established order of instinct efficiency." In other words, "the function of the religious instinct is the subordination of the individual to the racial processes by means of restraint of the former." Through all the varying habits of religious expression we see one fundamental characteristic, "that those special activities which imply restraint of individualism are always the ones emphasized in religious life."

The relation of religion to reason is determined by the general relation between instincts and reason. What is this relation? To quote again:

"Instinct tells us of racial habit that forces itself upon our consciousness in the form of impulse and which exists in us as the resultant, so to speak, of the accumulated experience of ages, while reason tells only of special experiences within the ken of the individual and of those relatively few others of whom he can know. . . . . .

"This one thing, at all events, is certain, that in following a clearly marked instinct in any instance we know ourselves, with scarcely a doubt, to be supported in our action by the experiences of our race; for the action to which the instinct urges on must almost certainly have been valuable to the race in the past, and in any event must have been of no material disadvantage to our ancestors. On the other hand, it seems to me to be perfectly apparent that, if we follow reason, where its dictates are in opposition to the clearly marked demands of a fundamental instinct, then we are undertaking a most hazardous cause."

Religious instinct, being the highest instinct, must therefore be followed in most cases. But not in all, according to the author. Since reason stands for individual experience, variation, progress, we can not subordinate it altogether. We should, after all, act upon it if and when it proves able to withstand instinct. Mr. Marshall explains this important conclusion as follows:

"Acknowledging the nobility and weight of the religious instinct, we surely should act in relation to its teaching with deep reverence and with a just appreciation of the overwhelming force of its teachings. But, altho never too ready to act in opposition to this religious instinct, nevertheless when, after its guidance has been given full weight, reason still speaks in opposition, we should be willing, tho with fear and trembling, to take the risk involved in the vital variation from the form of racial action that this religious instinct demands. We should take this very great risk that this variation of ours may be effective, acting thus in the interests of progress in the universe in which we are but small and unimportant parts. In other words, we should be willing to act in accord with reason in opposition to this highest of all instincts, if reason's demands still appear to us to be effective, after reverent and full consideration of the dictates of this noblest instinctive racial force."

Thus the religious instinct does not suppress reason, but only holds it in check. When all impulses have been given their full weight, reason, if it asserts itself, becomes the noblest instrument of progress, and enables us to make those individual departures which nature uses in building up a race better fitted to live in harmony with the environment.

One other question discussed by the author in this work of nearly 600 pages may be touched upon—namely, whether morality is possible without religion. On this point Mr. Marshall writes:

"But, altho religion is based upon existent moral capacity, nevertheless it seems to me to be clear that a morality without religion is an unstable product. It is certain that a man who has gained a noble moral code through inheritance from virtuous ancestry, or through mere circumstances of life, yet in whom, on the other hand, there has not developed the religious instinct which leads him impulsively to reach out and follow the best that is in him—it is certain that such a man will be very likely to fall away from his high moral estate if special temptation assail him, or circumstances lead to an overthrow of those forces which have led him in the past to consider only the nobler impulses within him. The attainment of religion is thus seen to be the most important to our moral life—a fact which is overlooked by those who would teach an ethics without religion. . . . The influence of the religious life is the very basis of the highest morality: 'the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.'"

Slow Growth of Unitarianism.—The slow growth of the Unitarian churches is the subject of an explanatory editorial in *The Christian Register* (Boston), the leading journal of that denomination. One reason given is that the Unitarian churches have been passing through a period of "costly experimentation," and have not yet possessed the equipment to teach or spread their doctrine thoroughly and effectively. From this it continues:

"This is not all. If we have been slow in getting ready for our work, the world has also been rather slow in its demand for us. Suppose a man had invented a locomotive in the age of the Pharaohs. It would have fallen among the lost arts. The age of steel had not yet come. Free people in millions were not ready to demand or pay for the services of railroads. So, with religion, the new, more perfect, and beautiful combination presupposes men and women who are in some measure ready to receive it. The generation of our New England fathers whose leaders hung witches and feared the devil, sold rum to the Indians and traded in slaves, surely could have made no strenuous demand for our superb combination of humanity, brotherhood, clear reason, and trust in the living God. We must be sanguine about our faith to-day if we believe that nations which spend their largest revenues for war, or men who are hard at work exploiting the wealth of the earth for private gain, are going to be loud in their demand for a gospel of justice and universal good will.

"The truth is that cheap and easy religions match childish or barbarous forms of life. Our Unitarian religion is expensive, as befits the civilized man. It is the religion that is to be, as fast as civilization wins its beneficent victories over the Old-World barbarism. It is the only religion that can fit the civilized man; for it is the only religion that combines the elements which a stable civilization must have—namely, clear and fearless thought, noble conduct, the friendly temper, and the sense of the presence of God.

"One thing more—the supreme word to Unitarians. Our religion is a civilizing, or missionary, religion. It is absolutely democratic, and suited to carry into every zone. Savage men, who insist on remaining savage, may reject it; rich men, who propose to be selfish in getting and using their money, may well prefer a cheaper religion; university men, whose culture is of their egotism, may have no use for it; but wherever men, rich or

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poor, educated or simple, are lifting up their eyes for justice, are opening their hearts for sympathy, are hungering and thirsting for righteousness, we have a religion that will lift men to the life of the children of God. Whatever name it may come to take, it is a religion that America, at least, must have, in order to guide its life through the unknown ways of the twentieth century. Happy is the soul that knows our religion and loves it! Happy is he who is willing to pay its cost and to carry its light!"

THE POPE ON AMERICANISM.

THE controversy that has grown out of the French translation of "The Life of Father Hecker" is the subject of the Pope's latest communication to the Roman Catholic church in America. Of this letter *The New Voice* says: "Its chief significance lies not in what is said, but in the fact that he considers it necessary to say anything in this weighty manner on the subject of 'Americanism.' The implication is that in that most unchanging of organizations, the Roman Catholic church, the American element has exerted and is exerting such a widespread influence in behalf of radical changes that the Pope feels called upon to issue a special encyclical to stem the tide." Father Hecker was the founder, some forty-one years ago, of the Paulist Society, a distinctively American order, in which no vows are taken, and whose aim is to win to Catholicism the non-Catholic public in America. Father Hecker's "Life," written by Father Elliot, attracted only a moderate amount of attention as originally published in English. But upon its translation into several European languages, some of the opinions contained in it began to stir up heated discussion. These opinions receive explicit disapproval in Pope Leo's letter, which is addressed primarily to Cardinal Gibbons, and from which we make a few quotations:

"It is known to you, beloved son, that the life of Isaac Thomas Hecker, especially as interpreted and translated in a foreign language, has excited not a little controversy, because therein have been voiced certain opinions concerning the way of leading Christian life. . . . . .

"The underlying principle of these new opinions is that, in order to more easily attract those who differ from her, the church should shape her teachings more in accord with the spirit of the age, and relax some of her ancient severity and make some concessions to new opinions. Many think that these concessions should be made not only in regard to ways of living, but even in regard to doctrines which belong to the deposit of the faith. They contend that it would be opportune, in order to gain those who differ from us, to omit certain points of her teaching which are of lesser importance, and to tone down the meaning which the church has always attached to them. It does not need many words, beloved son, to prove the falsity of these ideas if the nature and origin of the doctrine which the church proposes are recalled to mind.

"Let it be far from any one's mind to suppress for any reason any doctrine that has been handed down. Such a policy would tend rather to separate Catholics from the church than to bring in those who differ. There is nothing closer to our heart than to have those who are separated from the fold of Christ to return to it, but in no other way than the way pointed out by Christ.

"The rule of life laid down for Catholics is not of such a nature that it can not accommodate itself to the exigencies of various times and places.

"But, beloved son, in this present matter of which we are speaking, there is even a greater danger and a more manifest opposition to Catholic doctrine and discipline in that opinion of the lovers of novelty, according to which they hold such liberty should be allowed in the church, that her supervision and watchfulness being in some sense lessened, allowance be granted the faithful, each one to follow out more freely the leading of his own mind and the trend of his own proper activity. They are of opinion that such liberty has its counterpart in the newly given civil freedom which is now the right and the foundations of almost every secular state. . . . . .

"We, indeed, have no thought of rejecting everything that modern industry and study have produced; so far from it that we welcome to the patrimony of truth and to an ever-widening scope of public well-being whatsoever helps toward the progress of learning and virtue. Yet all this, to be of any solid benefit, nay, to have a real existence and growth, can only be on the condition of recognizing the wisdom and authority of the church.

"Coming now to speak of the conclusions which have been deduced from the above opinions, and for them, we readily believe there was no thought of wrong or guile, yet the things themselves certainly merit some degree of suspicion. First, all external guidance is set aside for those souls who are striving after Christian perfection as being superfluous or, indeed, not useful in any sense—the contention being that the Holy Spirit pours richer and more abundant graces than formerly upon the souls of the faithful, so that without human intervention He teaches and guides them by some hidden instinct of His own.

"A thorough consideration of this point, in the supposition that no exterior guide is granted such souls, will make us see the difficulty of locating or determining the direction and application of that more abundant influx of the Holy Spirit so greatly extolled by innovators. To practise virtue there is absolute need of the assistance of the Holy Spirit, yet we find those who are fond of novelty giving an unwarranted importance to the natural virtues, as tho they better responded to the customs and necessities of the times, and that, having these as his outfit, man becomes both more ready to act and more strenuous in action.

"This overesteem of natural virtue finds a method of expression in assuming to divide all virtue in active and passive, and it is alleged that, whereas passive virtues found better place in past times, our age is to be characterized by the active. That such a division and distinction can not be maintained is patent—for there is not, nor can there be, merely passive virtue.

"From this disregard of the evangelical virtues, erroneously styled passive, the step was a short one to a contempt of the religious life which has in some degree taken hold of minds. They say vows are alien to the spirit of our times, in that they limit the bounds of human liberty; that they are more suitable to weak than to strong minds; that so far from making for human perfection and the good of human organization, they are hurtful to both, but that this is as far as possible from the practise and the doctrine of the church is clear, since she has always given the very highest approval to the religious method of life. . . . . .

"From the foregoing it is manifest, beloved son, that we are not able to give approval to those views which, in their collective sense, are called by some 'Americanism.' But if by this name are to be understood certain endowments of mind which belong to the American people, just as other characteristics belong to various other nations, and if, moreover, by it is designated your political condition and the laws and customs by which you are governed, there is no reason to take exception to the name. But if this is to be so understood that the doctrines which have been adverted to above are not only indicated, but exalted, there can be no manner of doubt that our venerable brethren, the bishops of America, would be the first to repudiate and condemn it as being most injurious to themselves and to their country."

This letter, as printed in its entirety, is very lengthy. *The New Voice* (March 4) gives the following concise summary of the features of "Americanism" as the Pope in his letter evidently interprets it:

"(1) That all external guidance should be set aside as superfluous for those souls that are striving after Christian perfection and receiving, without human intervention, the guidance and teaching of the Holy Spirit; (2) that the 'natural virtues' should be given greater importance, as distinct from the 'supernatural virtues,' or the 'evangelical virtues,' the former being active, the latter passive virtues; (3) that vows are alien to the spirit of our times, limiting the bounds of liberty, and more suitable to weak than to strong minds; and (4) that the religious life—that is, we understand, the life wholly or mainly given over to prayer and meditation—is either entirely useless or of little service to the church and injurious to the religious orders."

The Outlook (March 4) considers the Pope's letter self-consistent and logical, if the premise be granted. This premise, upon which the whole letter is built up, is quoted from the Decrees of the Vatican Council, and is as follows:

"For the doctrine of faith which God has revealed has not been proposed,

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like a philosophical invention, to be perfected by human ingenuity, but has been delivered as a divine deposit to the spouse of Christ to be faithfully kept and infallibly declared. Hence that meaning of the sacred dogmas is perpetually to be retained which our Holy Mother the Church has once declared, nor is that meaning ever to be departed from under the pretense or pretext of a deeper comprehension of them."

The Outlook does not dwell so much upon the significance of the encyclical to American Catholicism as upon the larger question, which concerns the universal church. Is the interpretation of the religion of Jesus Christ upon which the Pope's letter is based a true interpretation? In answer it says:

"We recognize the self-consistent attitude of the Roman Catholic church, but not that this attitude is consistent with the liberty wherewith Christ makes free. Nevertheless, we are glad to have it stated with such explicitness, for it will help clear thinking. For between the position that religious faith is a dogma once for all delivered to the saints, and either transcribed in an infallible Bible or committed to the custody of an infallible church, and the position that every man is a child of God, may have direct communion with God, and may learn for himself by that communion what the will of God is; that no dogma can possibly state spiritual truth in a permanent form, that philosophical definitions of spiritual life must change with changing philosophy, as the language in which they are expressed changes with changes in language and literature; that truth is more than dogma and life is more than discipline; that neither truth nor life has been or can be ossified in a written record or a traditional ecclesiastical decree; that, in a word, the kingdom of God is like a seed planted in the ground, which grows men know not how, and that when it ceases to grow it ceases to live, and therefore ceases to be the kingdom of God—between these two attitudes there appears to us to be no middle ground. The Roman Catholic church is the self-consistent exponent of an infallible, unchangeable dogma, an immobile, unalterable life. Protestantism will never be self-consistent until it stands with equal courage for the opposite doctrine—adaptability of religious institutions to changing circumstances, the mobility of religious life as a perpetual growth, and the continual change of dogmatic definitions, always inadequate to express the ever-enlarging spiritual life of the individual and of the race."

The New York *Independent* (March 2) comments:

"At last the bolt has fallen, and a very harmless bolt it is. The Catholic world of Europe, or the excitable part of it, has been in convulsions for three years over the supposed aberrations of the Catholic church in America, and has been beseeching the Pope to condemn its heresies. At last the Pope has said something to quiet them, and they will make the most they can of it, but it really amounts to nothing at all. . . . Every influence possible has been brought to bear to persuade the Pope to condemn 'Americanism,' and the air has been full of rumors. Archbishop Ireland went to Rome a little while ago, it is probable, to resist this influence."

After quoting at some length the substance of the Pope's letter, more particularly those parts defining the errors which, in Europe, have come to be associated with the term "Americanism," the editor goes on to say:

"He [the Pope] is very careful not to declare that the followers of Father Hecker or the defenders of 'Americanism' hold these errors. They also, from their headquarters in this city, or through Archbishop Ireland, emphatically declare that these are not their doctrines.

"Nevertheless, as we read, we are glad that we do not have to go to the Pope to teach us what we must believe. Protestants have a great advantage in that they do not have to go to Rome to fight it out there and worry an old man to say what will help them and hurt their opponents. They can accept new light even on matters of faith that have gone into the philosophy of creeds. Of course, in these days, the Catholic church must change the emphasis she puts on her various teachings; and some teachings or institutions, which lend themselves to superstition, must fall into the background, and orders that do nothing but silently meditate and say masses will suppress themselves, and greater liberty must be given to thought and discussion; and this will be done sooner in America than in Spain, and will find more favor in republican France than with the Royalists. Protestants believe that the Catholic church is changing for the better, and must change, and they are glad of it. Our more progressive Catholic friends think the change is only in non-essential things, in adaptation of methods to the times, and in changes of emphasis. Let them think so. The Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons, tho directed against errors attributed to them, and easily used against them, will do them no hurt, and we hope will satisfy their opponents."

The Paulist Fathers, it appears, are not in any way disturbed by this letter, which, according to Father Alexander P. Doyle, editor of *The Catholic World*, "does not touch them at all." Another prominent member of the Paulist Society, when interviewed by a representative of the New York *Times*, said:

"The Pope condemns certain doctrines which have made their appearance in the course of the controversy. We do so also. We fully accept what the Pope says, and see no doctrine disproved which we have ever held. Almost at the beginning of his letter the Holy Father says that the life of Isaac Thomas Hecker, 'especially as interpreted and translated in a foreign language, has excited not a little controversy.' The Pope has a great many matters to attend to. It is natural that he should not always be able to see that the translation of a book which comes to his eyes is exactly accurate. In his letter he does not condemn any doctrine of Father Hecker, but only doctrines which were attributed to Father Hecker on account of mistaken translations. Father Hecker's teaching was always perfectly orthodox.

"The idea of refusing to recognize the church's authority is one we never held for an instant. Now as to the matter of grace and virtue, I never heard an American priest say that natural virtue was even to be compared with supernatural virtue. Grace follows nature. It does not change a man's natural qualities. It simply exalts them to goodness. But he who should say that natural virtue had greater efficacy than supernatural, would, as we recognize, be uttering heresy.

"As to the division between passive and active virtues, it is probable that the word passive has been mistranslated. As used by Father Hecker, it merely had its vernacular meanings. We may say that one man may passively endure a wrong, and another think it his duty to take active steps to repel it. In common speech one might say that in the former a passive and in the latter an active virtue was exercised. In America we are more apt to 'hit out' and take action. But from the standpoint of philosophy, we do not hold that there is any real distinction between passive and active virtue.

"As for the reference to contempt of religious orders, that does not, I think, concern us, but a priest in this State, with whom we have no connection, who recently wrote a book violently attacking the religious orders. It was put on the Index and he withdrew it from circulation. We do not say that 'vows are alien to the spirit of our times in that they limit the bounds of human liberty,' or 'that they are more suitable to weak than to strong minds.' I should say—what is a very different thing—that weak minds need them more than strong ones. A vow is a help to a good life, and Father Hecker himself said that he would take a vow immediately should he find it expedient. It simply takes a more ardent determination to live aright without the help of a vow. Father Hecker followed the example of St. Philip Neri in founding an order the members of which should rely upon Christian charity rather than on vows. But we are far from disparaging religious orders in which vows are taken. The forming of our body was, in the language of the Pope, not in any wise censurable."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THERE has been recently organized in England a "society for the protection of children in India," which elicits widespread sympathy and in several places affiliated societies are organized. It is a Christian undenominational society.

WRITING of the alleged decline of Presbyterianism in New York City, *The Presbyterian Review* says: "We venture to suggest that one cause of the slow progress of some of the Protestant denominations is to be found in the mistaken policy of organizing city missions as mere appendages of larger and wealthier churches instead of giving them as early as possible an independent life and corresponding responsibilities. The self-respecting people keep away from them as they would from a free soup-kitchen, and those who are drawn in become pauperized rather than otherwise by the whole spirit of the place."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

SHADOWS AND LIGHTS IN THE FUTURE OF SPAIN.

IT can not be doubted that a large section of the people of Spain are tired of all wars, internal as well as colonial and foreign. Hence Don Carlos, the pretender, must, for the present at least, retire. He himself admits it. In a proclamation dated from the comfortable recesses of his Venetian palace, he expresses himself in the main as follows:

The time is not auspicious for delivering the country from usurpers and placing the rightful heir upon the throne of Spain. But the faithful adherents of our cause need not despair. For the present they must abstain from countenancing the men who have wrought such harm to the country. Our senators and deputies are forbidden to sit in parliament. The guilty Ministers who cared nought whether the honor of Spain sank forever must accomplish their woful work alone. Let us trust the destinies of Spain in the hands of God.

Thus the opposition becomes purely passive, similar to that which the Pope decreed for the Catholics in Italy. Possibly the precautions taken by the Sagasta cabinet have something to do with the disinclination of the Carlists to attempt a rebellion. The Spanish correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, writes:

"Everywhere in the Viscaya provinces and in other parts favorably inclined to the pretender, Southern troops have been stationed. The Southerners do not understand the language of the Northern mountaineers, and the latter are little inclined to talk in Castilian. It is, therefore, very difficult to corrupt the soldiers, who in their own homes never were taught to take Don Carlos seriously. But the main thing is that the soldiers are well fed and regularly paid! Such men are not likely to support a pretender."

More serious is the agitation of Cataluña for autonomy, if not separation. The Catalanes, who may be regarded as the Scotch of Spain, were against war with the United States for the defense of Cuba, and they are tired of paying taxes for which they receive no return. In a series of articles in the *Lei*, Santiago de Chile, a Catalan explains the apparent want of patriotism of his countrymen, in the main, as follows:

We have nothing of the character of Don Quixote, and do not admire it. It is all very well to boast of the willingness of a Spaniard to offer up his life. We want to live and do not care for useless fights. We want to live in comfort and expect officials to work for their salaries. Spanish officials do not care to do so. Nobody does what he is required to do. The universities teach nothing, the Government does not govern, the officials do not administer the country, the squadrons sink spontaneously to oblige the enemy, the army is used to oppress the people instead of defending them. We want a chance to try if we can not serve ourselves better than we are served by the central Government.

"Cataluña," says the *Ven de Catalunya*, Barcelona, "has shown before and shows now that she is capable of greater exertions than the rest of Spain. She must be allowed to exert herself on her own behalf now." But the Catalanes will try to obtain a greater measure of self-government through parliament, and the peace of Spain is not likely to be disturbed by them. Moreover, there is a universal desire throughout Spain for active reform. "There are two Spains," writes Jules Roche in the *Petite Gironde*, "corrupt, incapable, political Spain, and patient, hard-working, able, social Spain. Social Spain is coming to the fore." And a writer in the *Nation*, Berlin, says:

"A new era has begun. Spain regards the loss of her colonies as a painful but beneficial operation, and with the colonies the old system has gone. Spain has arrived at the turning-point; that may be taken for granted. The men at the head of affairs show unwonted energy. Two reforms especially receive attention, educational and internal administrative reforms. The schools, according to a plan by Prof. Ramon Cayal, will be modeled after the German system. Cataluña, Viscaya, Navarra, and other energetic provinces are promised a greater degree of autonomy by Silvela and Polavieja, the Conservative leaders, who undoubtedly must soon replace Sagasta."

Spain is a very wealthy country, and her wealth has increased of late despite the struggle with the colonies. The receipts of the state increased nearly $14,000,000 from 1893 to 1897. The uncultivated area has decreased, the exports are valued 20 per cent. higher than the imports, and as her sons no longer will be compelled to sacrifice themselves before the shrine of imperialism, her population is expected to increase. The great danger is not in Carlism, but in the large number of officers who have no command, and who may conspire to make a living. But many of these, according to the *Epoca*, are willing to take a leaf out of the enemies' book, and to go into business.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

IT is generally conceded abroad that the construction of a canal through the narrow parts of Central America falls within those limits of American expansion against which no ethical objections can be raised, especially as such a canal must benefit the whole world. Russian writers, indeed, fear that our wealth and importance would be too much increased by a monopoly over such a sea road, but they do not suggest that we be hindered. In Great Britain alone it is suggested that we should pay for permission to develop our resources, and that this payment must be made to the Queen of the Ocean in the shape of concessions.

The Saturday Review says:

"The American imperialist with his radiant imagination seems to have assumed, as a matter of course, that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty will be abrogated in deference to the representations of the American Government that this instrument interferes seriously with its project of constructing the waterway under the exclusive control of the United States. That is precisely what it was intended to do. It ought not to be forgotten that the undertaking, on the part of the United States, not to seek or obtain any such commercial or territorial predominance in the isthmian region, was the price paid to Great Britain for abandoning certain valuable possessions she had acquired in this quarter of the world. . . . Let the United States consent to our acquiring, by peaceable negotiation with the Central American governments concerned, one or two convenient naval stations on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the isthmus, and within a reasonable distance of the entrances to the new waterway. Whatever the value of the canal may prove to be, we can not consent to being placed at a strategic disadvantage on the alternative short route to our trans-Pacific possessions and to the markets of Eastern Asia."

In the London *Outlook* Major-General Strange complains that Great Britain is in danger of losing "the key of the revolutionized commerce of the world" because she is "afraid of irritating the United States!" Certain sections of the Russian press, too, regard the exclusive control of the waterways between the Atlantic and Pacific by one power as undesirable from an international point of view. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, expresses itself to the following effect:

A strengthening of the United States was for a long time welcomed and even desired by Russia. But the late war has brought about a change. Having plundered decrepit Spain of all her possessions, the United States has become an Asiatic power. The Americans have discarded the Monroe doctrine and have allied themselves with their traditional enemy and with Japan. A counterpoise to American power is needed. Russian financiers ought, therefore, to support the French in building the Panama canal. Russia must guard against a new political competitor, who already has strong strategic positions in the Pacific, and is rendered doubly dangerous by his wealth.

The German papers see no reason for opposing the execution

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of a scheme which must necessarily assist in developing the resources of the United States. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, finds that our press is as readily excited against Russia as against Germany or any other country when Great Britain's interests demand it. The Spanish papers point out that the canal will be of advantage to the trade of all nations. "Great Britain certainly has no right to interfere if the Nicaragua canal is exclusively in the possession of the United States," says the *Epoca*, Madrid; "the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty became void when a British territory was established in Honduras." The Nicaragua canal is much easier to finish than the Panama canal, thinks the *Epoca*; Spanish explorers have pointed that out centuries ago. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, points out that the Nicaragua canal would hold the record for length, being a larger undertaking than either the Kaiser Wilhelm canal or the Suez canal. But not for long. Russia, the country of big things *par excellence*, will soon begin work on her canal between the Baltic and the Black sea, a waterway 1,600 kilometers long.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOES DISESTABLISHMENT THREATEN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND?

THE Liberal Party in England, being in need of a new plank, has dropped Home Rule from its platform and adopted Disestablishment. The bishops have been warned from both Houses of Parliament that the people of England will not return to Rome, and that the un-Protestant ritualism of many of the clergy enables the nonconformists to agitate more successfully for the abolition of the state church. A conclave of bishops has condemned, as inconsistent with Protestant principles, the following practises:

The celebration of Saints' Days not included in the calendar of the Church of England, especially All Souls' Day and Corpus Christi.

Interpolations in the services of the church, such as the singing of hymns which suggest doctrines not in consonance with the teachings of the church.

The use of incense.

Asperging the congregation.

Burning candles before pictures.

The reservation of the Holy Sacrament.

Unusual vestments.

The use of words suggestive of Roman practises, such as the *viaticum* and *mass*.

Ringing a bell at the moment of consecration.

Celebrating the Holy Communion without communicants.

Prayers for the Dead, invocations to Holy Angels, the Blessed Virgin, or Departed Saints.

Habitual Confession, compulsory confession before Holy Communion or Confirmation.

But the ritualist clergy defy the bishops, and some trouble in the church is expected. *The Times*, London, says:

"But if such gentle treatment is not successful, the bishops must show that they are prepared for more strenuous measures. Mr. Balfour deprecates hasty legislation as dangerous to the best interests of the church, but he frankly acknowledges that legislation can not be avoided, in the long run, if there is a continued failure to secure order and discipline under the existing system."

The Daily News says:

"The Prime Minister said never a word. Lord Salisbury sympathizes with the sacerdotal party in the church, and as a private individual he is entitled to do so. But as the responsible adviser of the crown he can not afford to flout public opinion or to neglect the vindication of the law. . . . If it were right and expedient for the state to maintain a church which had no principles, no discipline, no order, and no creed, the whole argument against the endowment of sectarianism would fall to pieces. . . . Mr. Birrell's sublimated and philosophical community would have many advantages and some excellent persons would be very happy in it. But, as the American said of eternal punishment, our people would never stand it. They expect philosophers to amuse themselves at their own expense, and so long as the church is established they mean that it shall obey the law."

The London *Daily Chronicle* and the Manchester *Guardian* see Disestablishment near. "The church is galloping to it," says the latter paper. *The Westminster Gazette* puts the matter as follows:

"An established church must, by the law of its being, have regard to the opinion of the country on matters of doctrine and practise, and the Church of England possessing peculiarly elastic formularies must either interpret them according to general sentiment, or permit them to be altered in conformity with this sentiment. There is no grievance here; it is the simple and equitable condition of state connection. The mass of the English people, being Protestant, can not be expected to indorse the church by establishment, if the church discovers that its elastic formularies are capable of Roman interpretations. And if, in that case, the church is going to tell us that it will submit to nothing but Disestablishment, then Disestablishment will be its fate."

From all this it would appear that the Church of England, which to the extreme nonconformist conscience is only second to the Roman Catholic, will really be pulled from her throne. But past experience does not warrant that assumption. The Liberal Party, when sadly in want of majorities, generally trots out Disestablishment, the abolition of the House of Lords, and other reforms of the many anomalies in the body politic of Great Britain. But when a better mount appears, these old ones are again given a rest and preserved for further use. A correspondent of *The St. James's Gazette*, London, writes as follows:

"Speaking by the light of a good memory, I can affirm that the present crisis is a contemptible one as compared with its predecessors. The whole country was aflame upon the question of Black Gown versus Surplice, sides were hotly taken, and the thunder of *The Times* was even more magnificent thirty years ago than now. Few were philosophical enough to keep clear of the battle, and if any one did he was looked at very shyly at social gatherings by both sets of combatants. When the truce was coming the following lines, by a non-combatant, rather helped it on:

> 'For me, I neither know nor care
> What dress a parson likes to wear—
> A black dress or a white dress;
> For I've a sorrow of my own—
> A wife who lectures in her gown
> And preaches in her night-dress.'

I remember that in my own parish church the 'thin end of the wedge' was considered to be the singing of an 'Amen' at the end of each hymn. When this new 'practise' was first adopted, the congregation being somewhat taken by surprise, made no sign; but before the next Sunday plans were prepared for action, and half of those present at the first 'Amen' trotted out of the church, tossing their heads in the air and closing their books with a bang. I was a 'Puseyite' and a 'traitor,' because I stayed behind, just as I am a 'Ritualist' and a 'traitor' now. I remember when fifty years ago all the bishops in conclave (except one) pronounced all choral services to be illegal, except in cathedrals, and were very hot and strong about it. . . . Now, I would ask, why should I and many others like me, in my old age, be worried and abused and (possibly) be asked to give up those adjuncts to divine service of which we have had near upon forty years' use, and which we value very greatly, finding them to be of great spiritual use in adding to the beauty and dignity of the worship of God? Take one point, incense, which was used at the time of the first prayer-book, for 'censing persons and things,' and has never been forbidden. . . . Why should my children and grandchildren lose a part of our heritage which no one has any right to take away from us?"

The Archbishop of Canterbury admits that the agitation against Ritualism carried on by one John Kensit is somewhat strong, but he believes that it will end in smoke, as the Puritanical wing of the church is even less likely than the Ritualists to welcome Disestablishment. At any rate the bishops have been given time, even the redoubtable John Kensit himself promises to refrain

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from demonstrating in church for a season, altho he expects the Bishop of London to prove that he can make his clergy obey, and the "Wycliffe preachers" continue to canvass the country.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STORM-CENTER.

HARDLY had autonomy been granted to Crete ere the Macedonian Christians began to stir. A political committee has formed itself with the intention, it would seem, of creating troubles during which Christians will be killed, in order to compel the Christian powers to interfere. This is openly avowed in the proclamation issued by the committee, in which it is said that "if the Turks are furnished with a pretext for a general massacre, Europe may be moved to compassion." The leaders of the movement, like the Cuban, Philippine, Armenian, and Cretan juntas, reside in a place of safety, and as the Macedonian peasants are too illiterate to have a press whom they could compel to voice their opinions by the withdrawal of subscriptions, it is not easy to discover to what extent the statement of the high Macedonian committee is authoritative. The powers are not much pleased with this new trouble. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

A Macedonian congress has met at Geneva, and there is trouble in the wind. The Macedonian Christians want autonomy, and as the Porte can not grant it, they threaten violence. Behind them are Bulgarian, Montenegrine, and Servian agitators. Turkey is strong enough to quell all riots, but the danger is that trouble will ensue on the frontiers of Servia and Bulgaria, which would endanger the peace of all Europe. The Macedonian disturbances are therefore not at all welcome to Russia, who is engaged in the far East and regards the Macedonian movement as premature. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Prince Nikita of Montenegro will receive hints that it is best for them to keep the peace. Austria, too, does not wish the conflagration to spread, but Italy may give clandestine support to Montenegro, since the ruler of the Black Mountains has allied himself with the House of Savoy.

The Turks, who do not see why they should give their Christian provinces freedom while they are able to defend them, retaliate by countenancing loyalist meetings among the Mohammedan element. Thus at a mass-meeting of Albanians, at Ipek, a resolution was passed to furnish 17,000 to 20,000 men for the support of the Sultan. Altogether the Albanians could raise about 200,000 men. The part taken by the independent Balkan states is sketched in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, as follows:

"The most dangerous phase of the movement is the agitation carried on in Servia. A new paper has been started in Nikshitie, which is inspired from Cettinge, and which advocates a union of the whole Servian race under Prince Nikita of Montenegro. The relations between the courts of Servia and Montenegro are therefore not very cordial just now; but the movement is directed chiefly against Austria, who, so say the Pan-Servians, can be driven out of Bosnia and the Herzegovina within a year. The 30,000 rifles which Prince Nikita recently received from Russia will be employed in this cause."

England is heartily tired of "atrocity campaigns," and the Macedonians do not receive much support in the British press. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"The high Macedonian committee, in good set terms, threatens Europe with a repetition on a much larger scale of the notorious Armenian outrage at the Ottoman Bank. It proposes to attack the Turk in order that he may be provoked into retaliation by massacre. Whether the high committeemen mean to take any serious share of the peril may be doubtful: but if they do, this only proves that, like some other intriguers and agitators, they are not destitute of personal courage. . . . The bombs, in fact, are to be thrown into the bank in order that the Turk may be stirred up to 'atrocities' and then Europe must intervene. Experience shows that intervention generally ends in 'local autonomy,' which again provides places for high committeemen. . . . The committee, in short, put the powers in this dilemma: 'Either you will begin the partition of Turkey for our benefit, or we will take measures to start another Bulgarian atrocity campaign, another Armenian massacre agitation, another Cretan question, and then willy-nilly you must act.' It will cause no surprise, nor even horror, to people of sense to learn from Vienna that the powers have so far declined to serve as the catspaws of the high Macedonian committee. They will not approach the Sultan with a scheme for the partition of his dominions thinly disguised by the name of reforms, and they will do their best to dampen the ardor of the Macedonians."

Great Britain will no doubt continue, for business reasons, to discourage rebellions in Turkey. Since Lord Salisbury threw over the support of the Sultan as the "wrong horse," the German Emperor has taken to the discarded mount, and the British discover that there is still much life in it; and a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* expresses a hope that Great Britain will not increase the number of her enemies in the Orient. He says:

"When the two Conservative powers, Germany and Austria, found themselves compelled to withdraw rather than consent to an inequitable arrangement [*i.e.*, the nomination of Prince George of Greece to the vice-throne of Crete] urged by Russia in her own obvious interest, and England sided with Russia, in spite of the legitimate protests of the Porte, it became manifest to Europe that England had abdicated the rule she had so long and consistently played at Constantinople, and that her place of power and influence there had become vacant. . . . Without difficulty, with little delay, but with all preparations carefully made, and the ground rendered secure beforehand, the German Emperor stepped into the place at Constantinople vacated by England, and by ostentatiously accepting the lavish hospitality ostentatiously offered him by the Sultan, announced to all the world that in Germany Turkey had a fast friend on whom she could at any rate rely for good offices, if not for active military assistance. . . . The great lift to German commerce which will result from this happy *coup de main* is obvious; but, of course, it will be asked, Is this addition to German influence in the near East likely to last? Making allowance for the mutability of all mundane policies, we see no reason why it should not last for many years. . . . Of Austria's traditional determination to prevent the absorption by Russia of the Black Sea, Constantinople, or the Dardanelles, there is no doubt; the German Emperor therefore knows, and, what is not less important, the Sultan knows, that behind Germany at Constantinople stand Austria and Rumania."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE AND OUR STOCK "BOOM."

THE recently inaugurated activity on our stock exchange, duly advertised abroad by cabled excerpts from sensational American newspaper comments, has appeared to many Europeans in a very unfavorable light. The English papers, however, always very cool in commenting upon business matters, regard the "boom" as the natural consequence of the stagnation just before and during the war. It is thought that the tide of prosperity is really setting our way, tho the speculators, as is often the case, may anticipate the profits.

The Spectator, London, says:

"The wild excitement, the immense noise, the masses of stock sold, bought, and resold in a few minutes, the surging crowds, the fortunes won and lost in a day, all suggest the sort of mania which we usually describe by quoting the South Sea Bubble or Law's Mississippi scheme; but in reality there is little resemblance between a trade boom and an outburst of unreal speculation. . . . The amount of money made every year and saved in the forty-five States of the Union must be prodigious, the majority of toilers being almost as much inclined to thrift as French peasants or Scotch pedlers, and as most men outside the cities own their own houses, an unusually large proportion of the huge aggregate is invested in stocks and shares. For the past few months, while the war lasted, there was coyness, the thrifty watching events; but when the peace had actually been declared, investors swarmed in, all prices rose, and keen speculators, see-

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ing how the market was inclined to go, came forward with a rush. . . . There is no reason that we know of why business should not have its adventurers and captains, and even heroes, as well as war and politics, and they are produced, or at all events do not reveal themselves, in the piping times of commercial peace. . . . The true American of New York, or Chicago, or St. Louis, who has made a million of dollars in 'a straight deal,' feels the 'triumph and the vanity, the rapture of the strife,' and hears in newspaper comments the 'earthquake voice of victory.' He has his temptations like the soldier, especially toward oppression; but he fights a difficult campaign, and if he will but fight fair—as we freely admit he too often does not—we can not consent to put him altogether outside the bounds of human sympathy."

The British public are in a fever of speculation themselves just now, and their willingness to buy American shares may have done much to send prices up. But the more cautious British seem to think that a reaction is likely to be accompanied with disaster, and they return to their old love, South Africa mining shares, which may indicate that Boer-baiting will not be indulged in until the boom in Transvaal values is over and Paul Krüger becomes once more the scapegoat of disappointed speculators. *Money*, London, says:

"Cautious people, however, are now beginning to cry, 'Hold, enough!' and the American section is gradually losing the countenance of those who have followed its gyrations up to the present time. Astute operators are beginning to believe that profits withdrawn from the American department and put into a small, well-selected list of mining shares while these shares are at a comparatively low level are likely to be thus employed to great advantage. The rise in Yankees is getting near the finish, that in mines is just beginning. And the very great number of people who, as they watched the rapid rise in Yankees, have grown each week more disgusted with their own timidity in not taking a hand, are already in the Kaffir market, where their courage has thus early been rewarded by the picking up of some very pretty profits."

PETER'S PENCE.

GERMANY has always contributed very liberally to the Peter's Pence, which are intended to enable the "Prisoner of the Vatican" to defray his expenses. Lately, however, Peter's Pence do not flow to Rome as freely as before. Bishop Schmitz received in the city of Cologne the rather modest sum of $1,300. A Catholic writer who signs himself "Spectator," explains in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, that the money is not properly accounted for. Cardinal Mocenni declares that, with strict economy, $1,448,000 will cover the expenses of 1899. The writer remarks:

"Cardinal Mocenni balances the account as follows:

1. His Holiness's privy purse	$100,000
2. The cardinals	140,000
3. Poor dioceses	92,000
4. Prefects of palaces	360,000
5. Secretaries of state	200,000
6. Other officials, pensions	300,000
7. Schools and charities	240,000

"This account appears very doubtful. Only twenty-two cardinals reside in Rome, each of whom receives $4,000 a year, which makes $88,000. The rest of their incomes is drawn from other sources. Prefects of palaces receive incredibly small salaries—$160 to $200 a year on an average. If there are five hundred of them we get only $100,000. The Secretariate of State is certainly rated too high, unless uncontrollable political expenses are included, for the chief only receives $10,000, and his younger assistants give their services gratuitously. The pensions hardly eat up as much as is claimed. Seven hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand dollars is probably sufficient to settle all accounts, for the churches have their own income, and the Peter's Pence are by no means, as some people imagine, the only source of income to the Pope. The missions receive only irregular support; they are almost entirely kept up by the Propaganda.

"It is, therefore, very difficult to understand why the accumulation of large fortunes for the Pope should be doubted. That Pius IX. left $12,000,000 behind is a well-authenticated fact. But there is no doubt that the Holy See sometimes suffers heavy losses. Certain financial operations, in which Prince Borghese was bankrupted, cost the Pope $5,000,000. Monseigneur Folchi built himself a palace out of the Peter's Pence, for which he gave nothing but his receipts. Another great prelate was relieved of $100,000 or so one evening in the Colonnade of San Pietro, between ten and twelve at night. Why he had so much Peter's Pence about his clothes, and who the robbers were, has never been discovered. Such things become known to the public, the many visitors of Italy repeat them abroad, and people in the North draw the conclusion that the finances of the Pope are not faultlessly administered. Add to this that many people are dissatisfied because the Vatican authorities subsidize papers which attack continually the Triple Alliance and the French democracy, and the falling-off in Peter's Pence is explained."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BRITISH COLONY'S LESSON.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, as British Colonial Minister, is not unlike the "Old Woman who lived in a Shoe" of the nursery rime. "He has so many children, he doesn't know what to do." He occasionally "whips one and sends it to bed"; and that is what has happened to poor Newfoundland. Being sent out with a goodly supply of autonomous rights, Newfoundland acquired an expensive railroad, which brought her to such financial straits that she was almost compelled to part with all her newly acquired rights to satisfy her creditors. A wise man appeared in the person of Mr. Robert Gillespie Reid, who promised to relieve Newfoundland of her burden. For this he received a grant of 2,500 acres of land per mile, or about 1,625,000 acres, one of the most stupendous land deals ever made. When the people, who were at first delighted, sat down to do a little figuring, their rejoicings turned into regret, they regarded Mr. Reid as a wicked sorcerer, and asked Great Britain to help them. But the Colonial Office would not. Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"Newfoundland is a colony with an autonomous government, and the British Government has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the island. The creditors of the colony have advanced their money, and the people of Newfoundland must bear the risk of their venture. It is impossible for the imperial Government to act the part of Providence to colonists who first asked for autonomy and now appear incapable of managing their own affairs."

The St. James's Gazette, London, thinks Mr. Chamberlain might have gone a step farther and informed the people of Newfoundland that, as they did not seem able to look after their interests, they had best give up their semi-independence and become once more a crown colony. In fact, Newfoundland gets little sympathy. In the Radical *Westminster Gazette*, Mr. Reid's case is put to the following effect:

It had been estimated by competent authorities that without Mr. Reid's assistance the colony would either have had to close its railway or go bankrupt in two years. Financial ruin was inevitable. Was it any wonder that the present opposition and subsequently the present government accepted Mr. Reid's terms with alacrity? True, they had their misgivings. Their misgivings were that Mr. Reid was mad. For he accepted land of no present value whatever, land which he can only render valuable by settling. Should he enrich himself, he must also enrich the colony. Should he increase the value of his own land, which is in alternate blocks, he must also increase the value of the blocks retained by the colony. Sir Herbert Murray, the governor, could not, of course, view the matter in this light. He is an Englishman of the old school, and the bartering away of land for a paltry consideration appears to him a sacrilege. Far better to have kept it fallow for generations than to anticipate destiny. But Sir Herbert has gone home, Mr. Chamberlain has refused to interfere, and Mr. Reid and his three sons, secure in their right, are now vigorously engaged in making their white elephant valuable.

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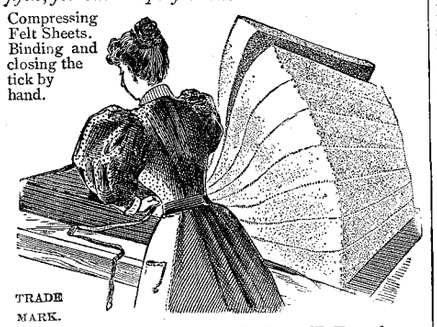

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Mayer, of Buenos Ayres, writes, on December 27th, 1898:

It affords me great pleasure to report that for the first time, American coal has arrived here in sailing vessels. The American schooners *Mary E. Palmer* and *William B. Palmer*, captains W. H. Haskell and L. McDonald, arrived here from Norfolk, Va., with 4,851 tons of Pocahontas coal. They made the trip in forty-nine days. Both left Norfolk on the same day, and, strange as it may seem, both arrived at this port on the same day. This is a new era for American shipping, and it will not be long until Argentina will receive her entire coal supply from the United States.

An elaborate review of the trade of Scotland in 1898 is published in the Glasgow *Herald* of recent date. Each branch of production is covered by an article contributed by a technical correspondent. The review as a whole shows that 1898 has been an exceptionally prosperous year in the principal industries. There are several interesting and significant references to American competition. In the article on the steel trade, this paragraph occurs:

"While considerable strides in the improvement and relative productive capacity of steel smelting-furnaces have been made during recent years, it is particularly noticeable that the Scotch ironmasters are content to allow their blast-furnaces to remain with slightly increased capacity compared with many years ago, notwithstanding the enormous advance made by the American producers, whose extraordinary success seems to threaten the trade of the world."

Consul Halstead of Birmingham has received a letter from the owner of a coffee plantation in India asking to be put in communication with some American firms who manufacture machinery for the following purposes: (1) The cultivation of land for the growth of fruit-trees and coffee; (2) the curing and preparation of coffee; (3) the roasting and grinding of coffee. Mr. Halstead states if manufacturers of the goods named will send him catalogs, he will give them to the gentleman making the request.

The subject of street paving is receiving considerable attention at this time in different municipalities throughout the Province of Ontario. Heretofore, not only in London, but throughout the Province, cedar blocks have been extensively used; but the results have been far from satisfactory. Macadam for residence streets has proven good, and yet a more durable method is required. Asphalt, tho not extensively used, except in the larger cities, has proven satisfactory when well put down; but brick has not yet been tried. There is but one establishment in the Dominion (at Toronto) where paving brick is manufactured. The proper clay formation for manufacturing a first-class paving or fire brick is lacking in Canada. It is suggested by United States Consul Culver at London that our manufacturers would do well to establish agencies in different parts of the Dominion, where the material could be displayed and the cost ascertained.

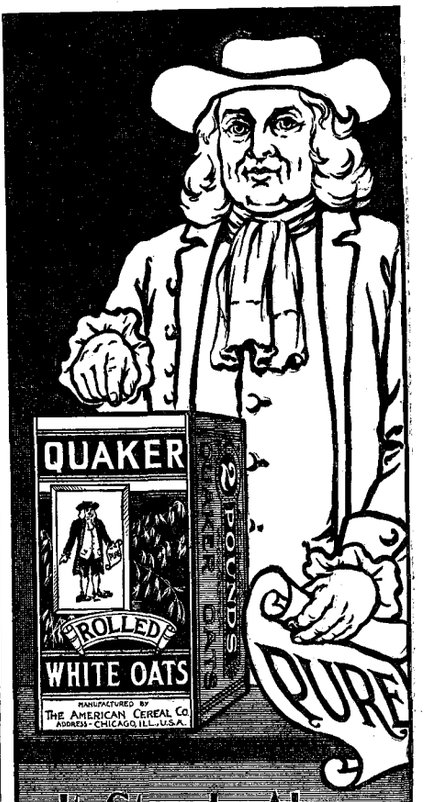
For Indigestion

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

DR. GREGORY DOYLE, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed it in cases of indigestion and nervous prostration, and find the result so satisfactory that I shall continue it."

No one who knows Macbeth lamp-chimneys will have any other — *except some dealers who want their chimneys to break.*

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa



It Stands Alone

The secret of its supremacy over all similar foods rests in its superiority over them. Nothing but intrinsic merit could have forced it to so high a place in the world's esteem.

You are missing something good if you do not eat it.

THE EASY FOOD

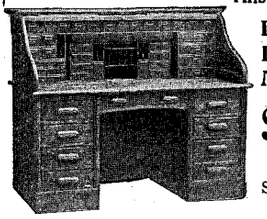
Quaker Oats

THE WORLD'S BREAKFAST

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS.

This one in Oak



DELIVERED EAST of the MISSISSIPPI

$33.33

Send for Catalogue No. 63, describing and illustrating more than 200 styles.

(ESTABLISHED 1868.)

AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO.,
Howard and Crosby Sts., NEW YORK.

AIR BRUSH FOR ART WORK.

We are making and selling the best Art Tool in use. Applies color by jet of air, enabling the artist to do better work and save time. No studio complete without it. Circulars free.

Address **AIR BRUSH MFG. CO.** 39 Nassau St., Rockford, Ill., U. S. A.

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A Good Complexion

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom, although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secret for securing a clear complexion.

But all these are simply superficial assistants. It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly; unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble, and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

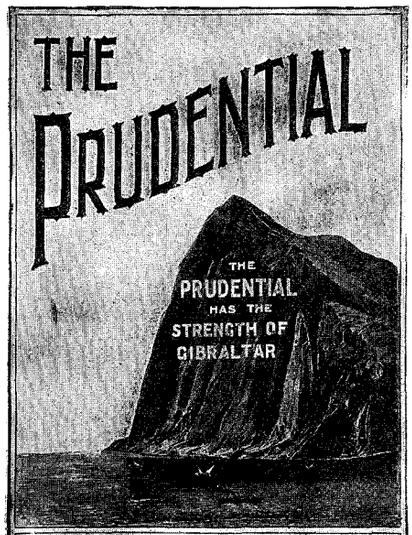
Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary. Take these tablets and eat all the good, wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man or woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and costs but 50 cents per package. They are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion. Ask your druggist for the tablets and a free book on stomach diseases.



Profit-Sharing, Life Insurance Policies

on every approved plan.

Ordinary Policies, $500 to $50,000 on the Whole Life, Limited Payment and Endowment Plan.

INDUSTRIAL Policies from $15 up.

PROTECTION to Individual, Family and Business Interests.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT for Surplus Funds or Savings.

Write for Information.

The Prudential Insurance Co.

OF AMERICA.

John F. Dryden, Pres. Home Office, Newark, N.J.

POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. *Sample Free.* 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. **Catalogue** of poultry books free. *Poultry Advocate*, Syracuse, N.Y.

Current Events.

Monday, February 27.

—The Army **Beef Court of Inquiry** resumes its session in Washington.

—The Senate passes the compromise **Army Reorganization bill**.

—The German Foreign Office announces that American fruit in bond **can pass through Germany.**

—The **insurrection in Nicaragua** is practically suppressed.

Tuesday, February 28.

—The Senate confirms the nomination of **ex-Secretary William R. Day.**

—It is announced that Commodore Taussig, of the cruiser *Bennington*, took **formal possession of the island of Guam** on February 1.

—The battle-ship *Oregon* **leaves Honolulu** for Manila.

—The **Pope is taken suddenly ill** with pneumonia.

—The **German Government** orders all its warships withdrawn from Philippine waters, and entrusts the protection of its citizens and property to the United States authorities.

Wednesday, March 1.

—The President **appoints Senator Gray,** of Delaware, judge of the third judicial court.

—**Baron Herschell,** ex-lord Chancellor of England, and a member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, dies in Washington.

—**Joseph H. Choate,** American Ambassador to England, is warmly greeted at Southampton.

—Premier Sagasta hands to the Queen Regent the **resignation of the Spanish Ministry.**

—The French Senate adopts the **trial revision bill.**

—The Senate passes the Naval Appropriation bill and the bill **to pay Spain $20,000,000** under the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Thursday, March 2.

—The President signs the bill creating the rank of **admiral in the navy.**

—The President **nominates Lieutenant Hobson** to be advanced ten numbers in the Naval Construction corps.

—The Senate passes the **Fortification and Alaska Code bills.**

—General **Toral is imprisoned** preparatory to being court-martialed for his surrender of Santiago.

Friday, March 3.

—The Senate confirms the nomination of **George Dewey as admiral** of the navy; General Otis is promoted to be major-general.

—The Senate passes the **Army and General Deficiency Appropriation bills.**

—The Senate ratifies the **Extradition Treaty with Mexico.**

—It is announced from Madrid that Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader, will submit to the Queen Regent a **Conservative Ministry.**

—It is announced that the **Anglo-French difficulty in Oman** has been amicably adjusted.

—Admiral Montojo, who commanded the Spanish squadron at the battle of Manila, and General Linares, in chief command at Santiago, will be **court-martialed.**

—Italy demands commercial and territorial **concessions in China.**

Saturday, March 4.

—A gunboat **shells the rebels** near Manila, causing **heavy loss.** One American soldier is killed and two wounded.

—The civil members of the United States Philippine **Commission reaches Manila** on the cruiser *Baltimore.*

—**Admiral Dewey** raises his flag on the *Olympia.*

—The transport *Grant* reaches Singapore.

—The Fifty-fifth **Congress comes to an end** soon after noon. All the remaining **appropriation bills** are passed and signed by the President.

—**William R. Merriam,** ex-governor of Minnesota, is nominated by the President to be **director of the census,** and is confirmed by the Senate.

—The **Pope** is said to have nearly **recovered** from his illness.

Sunday, March 5.

—Chairman Cannon of the House committee on appropriations, issues a statement saying that the **appropriations** made by the Fifty-fifth Congress aggregate $1,566,890,016, of which sum $482,562,083 is directly chargeable to the war, or incident thereto.

—One hundred and ten thousand pounds of **powder explodes** at Toulon, France, killing or injuring many soldiers and civilians.

—China gives notice to Italy of her refusal to accede to the Italian demand for the accession of San-Mun Bay, and Italian war-ships landed marines there, virtually taking possession.

"I have found your Bronchial Troches most useful for hoarseness and colds." PROF. L. RICCI, Queens College, LONDON, ENG.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches

OF BOSTON

Sold in boxes only—Avoid imitations.

STARCH FOODS.

The great majority of all our daily food contains starch. Potatoes, wheat, rice, fruits—in all starch is an important element. Yet, strange to say, medicine has hitherto had no remedy for inability of the digestive system to care for these amylaceous (starchy) foods. Pepsin, pancreatin, are efficient in digesting meats and albumens, but have no good effect on starch foods.

Such being the case, it is small wonder that the medical press of the country has shown great interest in a new digestive principle recently discovered by a Japanese chemist, Mr. Jokichi Takamine. *The Medical Times* speaks thus of it: "In this product, Taka-Diastase, we have what the profession has so long desired . . . a reliable method of treatment."

The Medical News of February 14 contains a long article by Prof. R. W. Wilcox, of the New York Post-Graduate School, of which the following is part: "When I found that a diastase has been isolated by Takamine, and its value certified by Lascar, I again experimented with the substance. This diastase possesses the remarkable power of within ten minutes converting into sugar one hundred times its own weight of starch, and within three hours fifteen hundred times its own weight in starch." He then describes fourteen cases which he has successfully treated with the new remedy. The record of this treatment is making a profound impression among all classes of physicians.

This new cure for an hitherto incurable ailment is offered to the public in the form of Kaskola Tablets, prepared by the P. L. Abbey Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich. So unvarying have been the beneficent results of the treatment, that this Company gladly send any reader of this paper a full-sized fifty-cent box of tablets on the condition that if benefit comes from their use the price be mailed within two weeks. Otherwise no charge will be made.

Irritable Stomachs

make irritable people. A food that is nourishing and that does not cloy the appetite is

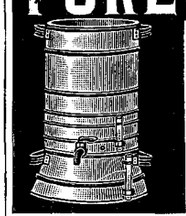
Somatose

Somatose is a *Perfect Food, Tonic* and *Restorative.* It contains the nourishing elements of meat. Prepared for *invalids* and *dyspeptics* and those needing nourishment and a restored appetite. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, etc.

At druggists' in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.

Pamphlets mailed by Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., 40 Stone St., New York City, selling agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

PURE WATER!



$1000 Challenge!

36.92 per cent. more water at less expense and less trouble produced by

THE SANITARY STILL

than imitations. Only Still recognized by U. S. Government. Report of comparative tests, booklet and testimonials **free**

THE CUPRIGRAPH CO., 128 North Green St., CHICAGO

DON'T LEAVE YOUR KEYS

in the front door. Fasten them to the pocket or waistband with a key chain secured by the **Improved Washburne Patent Fastener.** Slips on easily, grips like grim death, don't tear the fabric, released instantly. By mail, 25 cents. *Catalogue of other novelties free.*

AMERICAN RING CO. Box 55, **Waterbury, Conn.**

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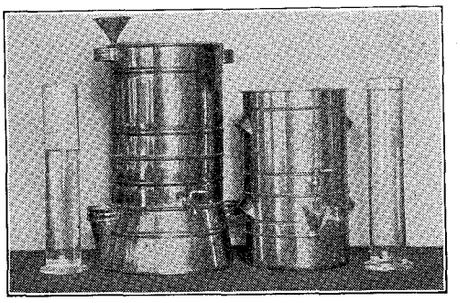
$1,000 CHALLENGE ACCEPTED



QUARRELS are nasty things. We always try to avoid them if possible, especially with those who are disposed to be unreasonable, dishonest, and unfair. But when the unpleasant duty is forced upon us of uncovering an unfair competitor, we are as uncompromising as a "Teddy" Roosevelt in the performance of it.

During the past year a rival company has sought to gain recognition by using unfounded and misleading claims, such as "*Double capacity of other makes*," "*Philippine Expedition fully equipped*," "*Only Still recognized by the U. S. Government*," etc. These claims are false and dishonest, proven so by their own experts in a recent test—by a letter from the Deputy Surgeon-General that only EIGHT Sanitary Stills accompanied the Philippine Expedition—and by information received from the War Department at Washington that no record exists of any of these Stills having been purchased by the Government.

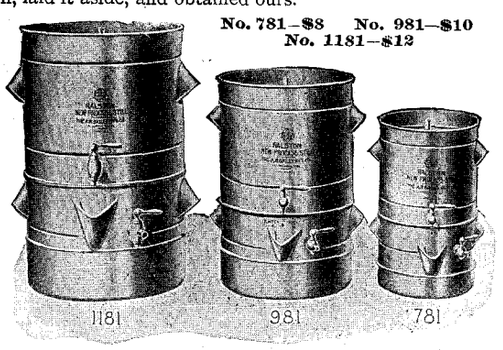
In order to establish the comparative working capacities of our No. 981 Ralston New Process Still with that known as the Sanitary Still, one-third larger in size, we employed experts to make fair and impartial tests of the two Stills. These tests were conducted under the personal supervision of Dr. A. C. Langmuir, a chemist of national reputation, the results of which are set forth above. A photographic reproduction of the two Stills showing the amount of water each produced per hour, is also shown.

A copy of this report was sent to manufacturers of the Sanitary Still. They employed experts to make similar tests, but under abnormal conditions, the results of which were published in the advertising pages of this magazine on February 25th, showing a percentage in their favor, but not "double capacity of other makes" as claimed.

The Ralston New Process Still No. 981 used in this test does not possess the sustaining powers of a Still one-third larger in size, owing to its smaller chambers and reservoirs, but in practice we find it large enough for general operation over an ordinary gas burner or a single opening of the range and that a larger size will not give as much water unless a very hot fire is used and maintained throughout its operation, which is not generally done. The smaller size has the advantages of being more convenient to handle, taking up little room on the range, and requiring no heavy lifting. The condensing water can be drawn off by turning a faucet, and may be used for washing dishes or for other culinary operations requiring hot water. If this is done every hour, we guarantee this small Still to produce nearly one pint more water per hour than the Sanitary Still above referred to. If the condensing water is allowed to become heated above 190° Fahr., condensation will partially cease and there will be a consequent loss of vapor. This is exactly what happened in the test made in Chicago. Had the experts used our No. 1181 Still (which is the same size as the Sanitary Still) their report would never have been published.

While we make the Ralston New Process Still in eighteen different styles, sizes, and finish, we invariably recommend the smaller ones for family use for reasons above stated. Our recommendation has been confirmed by over 1,000 testimonials, some of them from persons who have purchased the Sanitary Still, laid it aside, and obtained ours.

No. 781—$8 No. 981—$10
No. 1181—$12



RICKETTS & BANKS,
Chemists, Assayers and Mining Engineers,
104 JOHN STREET,
CABLE ADDRESS "RICKETTS" NEW YORK.

CODES { LIEBER'S STANDARD CODE. CLAUSON-THUES "A. B. C."

PIERRE DE P. RICKETTS, E. M., PH. D.
JOHN H. BANKS, E. M., PH. D.
E. RENSHAW BUSH, E. M.,
ASSOCIATE MINING ENGINEER.

NO. 16116.

THE A. R. BAILEY MFG. CO., 54 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, 9 NOVEMBER, 1898.

GENTLEMEN:

AT YOUR REQUEST, WE HAVE MADE TESTS IN OUR LABORATORY TO DETERMINE THE RELATIVE CAPACITIES OF THE RALSTON NEW-PROCESS WATER-STILL, MANUFACTURED BY YOUR COMPANY, AND THE SANITARY STILL, MADE BY THE CUPRIGRAPH CO., CHICAGO. THE METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE TESTS AND THE RESULTS OBTAINED ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

THREE QUARTS OF WATER AT 60° FAH. WERE PUT INTO THE RETORT OF EACH STILL. THIS WAS HEATED OVER A LARGE GAS BURNER FOR ONE HOUR, AND THE VOLUME OF DISTILLED WATER FROM THE CONDENSER MEASURED. THE CONDENSER OF EACH STILL WAS FILLED TO FULL CAPACITY WITH WATER OF THE SAME TEMPERATURE. THE GAS PRESSURE AND ALL OTHER CONDITIONS WERE KEPT AS NEARLY THE SAME IN BOTH CASES AS POSSIBLE.

THE VOLUME OF DISTILLED WATER PRODUCED BY THE RALSTON NEW-PROCESS STILL IN THESE TESTS WAS 22.58 PER CENT. MORE THAN THAT PRODUCED BY THE SANITARY STILL.

THE DIMENSIONS OF THE TWO STILLS TESTED ARE AS BELOW:

	RALSTON NEW-PROCESS STILL.	SANITARY STILL.
DIAMETER AT BOTTOM OF RETORT,	9 INCHES.	12 INCHES.
" " TOP " "	9 "	10 "
" " CONDENSER,	9 "	10 "
TOTAL HEIGHT,	14 "	18 "

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

RICKETTS & BANKS.

$1,000 CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

We, The A. R. Bailey Mfg. Co., hereby agree to pay to the Cuprigraph Co., of Chicago, $1,000 if, upon one or more tests, the Ralston New Process Still No. 981 does not produce a larger quantity of water per hour than any Still now made by that company, it being understood that the condensing water shall be kept below a temperature of 190° Fahr.; or our No. 1181 Still may be used (which is the same size as the Sanitary Still) without this condition as to condensing water. This acceptance is given on the understanding that the Cuprigraph Co. shall pay us, within five days from the close of said test, $1,000 lawful money if the amount of water produced by their Stills shall fall below that of the Ralston New Process Stills. (Signed) The A. R. BAILEY MFG. CO.

$1,000 REWARD.

In addition to the above we hereby agree to pay to any charitable institution the sum of one thousand dollars, if we fail to prove to the satisfaction of a committee of twelve disinterested men the following:

1. That the Ralston New-Process Stills are more convenient of operation than the so-called Sanitary Stills.
2. That they are far superior in manufacture and construction.
3. That the Sanitary Stills can be made in any tin shop in the country; whereas the parts of the Ralston New Process Stills are spun and drawn from solid sheet metal by expensive machinery, thereby adding greatly to their durability and appearance.
4. That the so-called Sanitary Stills do not aerate the water with sterilized air as claimed by them.
5. That these Stills are not "the only ones recognized by the United States Government" as claimed by them.
6. That the Philippine Expedition was not "fully equipped," as claimed.
7. That every principle now used in the construction of the Sanitary Stills has been used by us in years past, many of which have been discarded for improvements.
8. That every Still brought out by the Cuprigraph Co since they started the business is an imitation of our various models, except one, which was an imitation of a Still made ten years before by a Philadelphia manufacturer for recovering alcohol.
9. That the internal reservoir for retaining the distilled water and preventing the Still from boiling dry was adopted by the Cuprigraph Co. nearly two years after we had used it in the Ralston New Process Still, a patent on which is now pending.

THE RALSTON NEW-PROCESS STILLS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

HIGHEST AWARD AND GOLD MEDAL RECEIVED AT THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

OFFICIALLY ENDORSED BY THE RALSTON HEALTH CLUB OF AMERICA.

OUR NEW 1899 MODEL, No. 982, WITH NON-CORRODIBLE, PLATED FINISH, ONLY $10. THE CHEAPEST STILL IN THE WORLD, BUILT ON HONOR, MADE TO LAST, AND THE ONLY ONE THAT USES STERILIZED AIR FOR REAERATING THE WATER.

OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT OF THE RALSTON HEALTH CLUB OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1898.

I have examined every water-still that has been put upon the market up to the present time, and have voluntarily informed the makers of the New Process Water-Still that theirs embodies all the advantages of the others, with the addition of several decided improvements which give greater convenience of operation and purer water. They are also more perfect in construction, made of better materials, and sold at a lower price.

WEBSTER EDGERLY, President Ralston Health Club.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

The A. R. Bailey Mfg. Co.

Offices: 54 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

May be obtained from our large dealers in every large city of the country.

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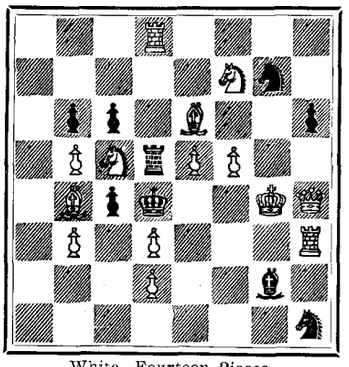
CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 362.

BY E. LINDMARK.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Fourteen Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 356.

Key-move, B—K 6.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; J. A. Graves, Chicago; C. F. McMullan Madison C. H., Va.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. Walter Woodman, Cambridge, Mass.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Ia; Dr. F. D. Haldeman, Ord, Neb.; J. T. M., Cornwall, Conn.; J. Cussons, Glen Allen, Va.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Gertrude L. Lank, Finleyville, Pa.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; the Rev. L. Waterman, Tilton, N. H.; N. M. Edwards, Appleton, Wis.; C. J. Crandall, Lower Brule, S. D.; F. C. Baluss, Blissfield, Mich.; J. F., Port Perry, Ont.; J. M. H., Wooster, O.

Comments: "Quaint and interesting"—M. W. H.; "A very good problem, but hardly economical or first-class. The obviously safe retreat (B 2) for the Black K, makes the key-move apparent"—H. W. B.; "A creditable composition, thoroughly unique and up to date"—I. W. B.; "A novelty indeed, and a good one"—C. F. P.; "Very clever"—F. H. J.; "Simple but neat"—J. G. L.; Unusually novel"—C. Q. De F.; "Very ingenious puzzle, key hard to find"—J. A. G.; "A daisy and very uncommon"—C. F. McM.; "Ingenious but not very difficult"—H. W. F.; "Shows how a little Pawn can become a mighty force"—A. De R. M.

No. 357.

1. Q—K 3 !	2. Kt—Kt 3 !!	3. B—Kt 2, mate
P or B x Q	Q x Kt	
	2.	3. Kt—R 5, mate
	P—Kt 4	
	2.	3. B—Kt 5, mate
	P x Kt	
	2.	3. P—Kt 5, mate
	Q x B	
.....	2. P—Kt 5 ch	3. Q—R 3, mate
1.	2.	3. .....
QxB, or from Kt's file	K x Kt (must)	

Successful Fruit Growing.

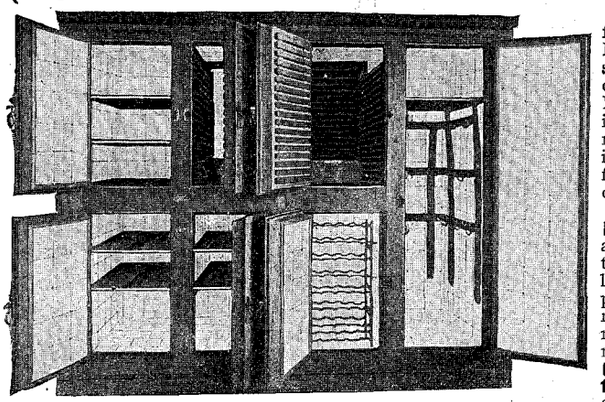
The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticultural Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in anyway concerned. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it would no doubt have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, may be had complimentary by any one enclosing ten cents, for postage, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 19 West St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Go to California

Go to California via "Sunset Limited," the fastest and finest long distance train in the world. Our patrons of past seasons will doubtless be pleased to know that this unexcelled train-service is operated between New Orleans and San Francisco again this year, thus affording an escape from the rigors of our wintry blasts via a semi-tropical route to the land that knows no winter. Direct connections for Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, and around-the-world. For further particulars apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, New York.

McCray's Patent Sanitary Refrigerating System.

Hygienic and Economic Perfection



The illustration shows a type recently built especially for **His Excellency Gov. Hastings**, of Pennsylvania, and for **D. M. Ferry**, of Detroit. It is *Porcelain Tile Lined*, and has our convenient device of being iced from outdoors.

for Private Residences, Hotels, Clubs, Public Institutions, Markets, Groceries, Cold Storage, etc. More physicians, public institutions, and prominent men are purchasing McCray Sanitary Refrigerators than any other.

A POOR REFRIGERATOR is as deadly as a bad sewer. Unless the circulation constantly sends a current of pure air into every corner, and unless the right materials are used, food must become tainted. **McCray Patent Refrigerators** are the only ones giving perfect circulation, having no dead air spaces for birth of germs. They are lined with selected wood or porcelain, avoiding the malodorous and poisonous gases which always arise from zinc. (Let us send you the opinion of Dr. Cyrus Edson, Supt. of New York Board of Health, on this point.) These vital improvements are only two details in the perfection of McCray's Refrigerating System. It is by far the most economical of ice. (Supt. J. W. Jones, of Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, writes: "*We confidently expect your refrigerators to pay for themselves in six months, at present rate of saving.*") It offers one-third to one-half more cooling space than any other. The insulation is absolutely the best; the inside never sweats, and s always (even in ice chamber) *perfectly dry* and *odorless*.

THE PRE-EMINENT HYGIENIC VALUE of the McCray Refrigeraor places it above all others. In addition, it offers every real merit of every other refrigerator, and many that belong to it alone. In construction and appearance it is unsurpassed.

ISN'T IT WORTH YOUR WHILE to look a little further into the matter of sanitary refrigeration? We gladly send a full treatment of it. Hundreds of physicians and health institutions, after long trial, have given our system highest praise. We make the smallest and the largest refrigerators for apartments, markets, hotels, or storehouses. Let us send catalogues and estimates.

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Main Offices and Factory, 71-81 Mill St., Kendallville, Ind.

Our Refrigerators may be seen at any of our depots,

Chicago, 182 W. Van Buren St.; Boston, 52 Commercial St.; Philadelphia, 227 Market St.; Washington, 1310 Penna. Ave.; Baltimore, 11 W. Fayette St.; Cleveland, 227 Sheriff St.; Detroit, 7 and 9 Clifford St.

.....	B—Kt 2 ch	Kt—Q 7, mate
1. Q x P	2. K x Kt (must)	3. .....
.....	Q—K 5	Q mates
1. Kt x P	2. Any	3. .....
.....	Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 2, mate
1. P—Kt 4	2. Q x Kt	3. .....
.....	B x P, mate	
	2. P x Kt	3. .....
.....	Kt—R 5, mate	
	2. Any other	3. .....

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., C. F. P.

Comments: "Difficult but obscure, rather than brilliant, and not without faults"—M. W. H.; "A fine composition"—H. W. B.; "Highly ingenious, abstruse, and perplexing,—but somewhat diffuse and cumbersome—a Teuton thoroughbred"—I. W. B.; "An old friend not easily forgotten"—C. F. P.

Nearly every key-move possible has been received. We haven't the time or patience to go through all these wrong attempts at solving this problem. It can not be solved in any other way than that given above.

J. T., and Frank A. Steele, Seattle, Wash., got 354. J. L. Knerr, Fort Collins, Col., solved 353.

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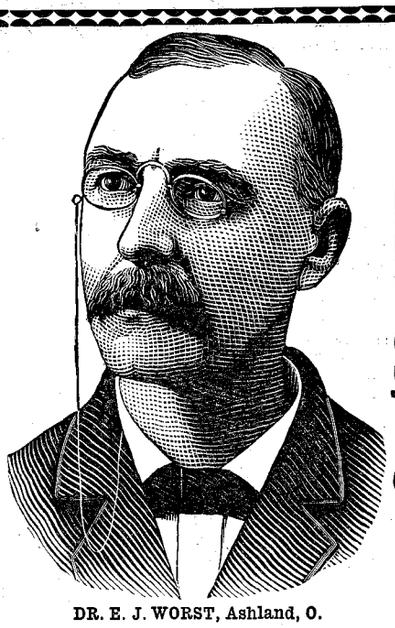

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THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. E. J. Worst, Ashland, Ohio, has made himself famous in a few years by a treatment for Catarrh and bronchitis, of which he is the originator. While physicians generally were treating these very common diseases with sprays and douches, Dr. Worst perfected his dry air treatment. Air is the only agent that is fine enough to reach the air cells of the head and respiratory organs. It was the agent that carried the disease there, and it must be the one to successfully remove it. Vapors, sprays, and atomizers are all dangerous. Nature never intended them for the windpipe, and instantly repels them. When you get a drop of water down "the wrong way," how soon you cough and gag. This is because nature has placed a very sensitive valve in the windpipe, which closes the instant water in any form comes in contact with it. The only way to reach the inflamed membranes of these organs is by properly medicating the air you breathe. Not one person in fifty was ever cured by the old method of treating catarrh, now everywhere condemned. Dr. Worst has been so uniformly successful in curing patients, that he writes, asking us to make the following announcement:

SPECIAL OFFER.

"I will for a short time mail any reader of the "Literary Digest" one of my new scientific Catarrh Inhalers and medicine for one year, on three days' trial, **free.** If it gives satisfaction, send me $1.00; if not, return it. It cures more cases than all others combined, hence this offer."

Thousands of people have been cured by Dr. Worst's treatment after suffering for many years from Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Colds, Pains and Roaring in the Head, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Headache, Partial Deafness, and all diseases of the air passages. The treatment is indorsed and used by all leading physicians. Space forbids printing a long list of testimonials. Persons can receive descriptive pamphlets and testimonials by writing, if interested. Below are given two testimonials from grateful people who have been cured by Dr. Worst's wonderful dry air treatment.

"I have received and tested the Inhaler. I am happy to say the longer I use it the more I esteem and consider it the most effectual treatment I have ever used for catarrh and lung affections. It has relieved a constant cough I have had for eight years." PROF. E. S. NASON,
6027 Main St., Germantown, Pa.

"I have been using your Catarrh Inhaler, which I consider a little wonder. I have had Catarrh for seven years, and had taken so many remedies that I had become discouraged. I am almost deaf, but your Inhaler is restoring my hearing and stopping the discharges."
Respectfully H. V. HAWKINS, Algona, Ia.

If you are afflicted with any of these diseases, do not fail to write at once. Address,

DR. E. J. WORST, DEPT. 32 ASHLAND, O.

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Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.

Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.

Hutchinson & Criswell, (Patents and Patent Law,) 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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The third of the present series of personally-conducted tours to Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia on Saturday, March 18.

Tickets, including transportation, meals *en route* in both directions, transfers of passengers and baggage, hotel accommodations at Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington, and carriage ride about Richmond—in fact, every necessary expense for a period of six days—will be sold at rate of $34.00 from New York, Brooklyn, and Newark; $32.50 from Trenton; $31.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other stations.

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Tickets to Old Point Comfort only, including luncheon on going trip, one and three-fourths days' board at that place, and good to return direct by regular trains within six days, will be sold in connection with this tour at rate of $15.00 from New York; $13 50 from Trenton; $12.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

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